The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,312.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 62	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CONNORS—May 6th, at the European General Hospital, John Connors, seaman ship *Ambrose*, aged 40 years.

LE TERANT—May 7th, at the European General Hospital, Alexis Le Terant, seaman ship *Glaneur*, aged 30 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

KEIGHLY—April 30th, at Barrackpore, the wife of George Keighly, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ALLDRITT—April 28th, at Madras, the wife of C. N. Alldritt, Esq., of a son.

MARSHALL—April 30th, at Berhampore, Ganjam District, the wife of Mr. George Marshall, Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CARDOZO—April 29th, at Madras, Adele Blanche, daughter of J. B. Cardozo, Esq., aged 5 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

HARDY—April 27th, at Alipore, of disease of the heart, Lieutenant Thomas Francis Hardy, Quarter Master of the 36th Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay ..	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah..	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat ..	8th	22nd	„ Koweit ..	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas ..	11th	25th	„ Bushire ..	23rd	6th
„ Linga ..	12th	26th	„ Linga ..	25th	9th
„ Bahrein ..	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas ..	28th	11th
„ Bushire ..	16th	30th	„ Muscat ..	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah ..	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay ..	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C TICKELL, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Inter-changing Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander, A. COTTIER, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	&	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	6

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, A. IRVINE, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 3 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.				*Up Steamers.*			
Bombay	-Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa	-Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee	„	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla	„	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell	„	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan	„	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur	„	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore	„	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry	„	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry	„	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore	„	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur	„	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan	„	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell	„	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla	„	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee	„	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa	-Arr.	Saturday		Bombay	-Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "OORUN" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 9th May, at 5 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas		Dhurumtur.	
					FARES.					
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of
STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(*To sail about 20th proximo.*)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, VICTOR HOWES, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.
Bombay, 28th April 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 tons, will be despatched about the 16th May.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on Saturday the 12th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.
No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th May 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

NOTICE.—MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The OFFICES of the above Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2 Forbes Street, to Ash Lane, Rampart Row.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—MR. J. FRED. PRIGGEN has been appointed MANAGER of the Bombay Branch of above Bank, and is authorised to sign accordingly.
Bombay, 4th May 1866. W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.

NOTICE TO RECLAMATION COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A quantity of STIFF MUD, now being removed out of the Lower Bombay Docks, can be supplied to parties willing to provide their own Carts or Boats for its removal.
For further particulars apply to the Dock Master.
By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation are hereby requested to attend a MEETING to be held in the Registered Office of the Corporation on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering the most advantageous course to be pursued in winding up the affairs of the Corporation.
TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.
Hornby Row, 5th May 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—
Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.
15th February 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Meadow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, HOUSE PAINTER & DECORATOR, Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.
N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice MR. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.
Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.
All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association (Limited, to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates. W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—
Receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet with Profit and Loss Statement;
Elect Directors in room of those retiring;
And other general business connected with the Company.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

In the matter of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India of the year 1857, and of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition, praying for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 28th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, presented to the Hon'ble RICHARD COUCH, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, by HETTASINGH MANOCKCHUND, residing at Moombadavie, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the said RICHARD COUCH, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, on THURSDAY the 7th day of June, proximo; and any Creditor or Contributory desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company by the said High Court under the above Act, and for staying all actions and suits against the said Company, should appear at the time of the hearing abovementioned by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1866.
EDWARD CHAPPLE,
Solicitor for the Petitioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 956 of 1865.
(For Debt and Interest Rs. 53,210-14-9.)
THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION ..... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY ..... *Defendant.*
SUIT No. 957 of 1865.
For Debt and Interest Rs. 3,03,475-10-6, (and further Interest on this amount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.)
THE SAME ..... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
THE SAME and JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE ... *Defendants.*
SUIT No. 977 of 1865.
(For Principal and Interest Rs. 71,372-2-6.)
BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LTD.) ..... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
SAME and ARDASEER CURSETJI FURDOONJI ..... *Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of three Warrants for sale of moveable property issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above three Suits dated respectively the 23rd day of December last, will be put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at the premises in Byculla, all the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, of, in, and to the undermentioned immoveable property.

All the piece or parcel of Leasehold Ground situate and being at a place called Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand four hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, with the several Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, now in the occupation of the Education Society's Press and Mr. Neuberg respectively.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy in the above specified property.

The abovementioned Property will be sold in 3 Lots. For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.
A. R. SCOBLE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—HORSES.—Thirty-three selected HORSES, arrived ex Ship *Stag* from Melbourne, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION without reserve if not previously disposed of, on a day to be hereafter advertised.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c, &c.

Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st March to 1st November.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.
Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.

They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.

J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.

Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.

All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.

N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet prompt attention.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PAPER MILLS MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY the 13th day of May 1866, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor) all that piece of leasehold Land, in extent 2,370 square yards or thereabouts, with the Mills, Buildings, Machinery and other appliances used in the manufacture of Paper erected thereon, situated and being on the Parell Road and known as the Oriental Paper Mills.

The Machinery is strong and serviceable, and attached to it are Pulping Cisterns for the preparations of Rags and other materials for Paper-making. The Machinery has been recently purchased, and is of a first class description; and it is believed that with an outlay of about Rupees 2,000 a month a nett profit of Rupees 1,500 per month might be realized. The investment is strongly recommended to the consideration of Capitalists as one which has a large field of operation in Bombay and little if any competition.

The Premises are held of Wittoba Mancojee and Cassinath Wittoba under a lease for 19 years and 6 months, from 20th January 1862, at a yearly rental of Rupees 225, a copy of which Lease will be produced at the time of sale for inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Engravers, in returning grateful thanks to their numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, beg respectfully to remind them that they are now prepared at their new premises, No. 5 Meadow Street, to execute all orders that may be entrusted to their care.

R. & Co. desire to call special attention to their new Workshop, where three EUROPEAN Watchmakers are employed to repair and clean all kinds of Marine Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Mechanical Instruments, &c. and to mend Jewellery and Optics in the most shortest delay possible. All work done under guarantee and at moderate charges.

R. & Co. invite the public to inspect their new and varied stock of Gold and Silver double-cased and Open-faced WATCHES, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions and prices, English, French, and Swiss manufacture, all warranted to keep correct time and to be substantial best made Watches. An addition to their stock (the largest one in Bombay) received by each Mail Steamer.

JEWELLERY, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Seals, Necklets, Finger Rings, Charms, Studs, Spectacles, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., of superior workmanship by the best English and French manufacturers, and of fine Gold.

CLOCKS, for Offices, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Saloons, and from New York, London and Paris, in great variety, with Pendulum and Lever Escapement. Also English and French Palanquin Clocks, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.

SILVER WARE—Guard and Albert Chains, Snuff Boxes, Bouquet Holders, Thimbles, Mugs, Presentation Cups, Goglets, Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon and Cup, of the best English and French workmanship, and warranted to be of fine Silver.

CHINA WARE—Work Tables for Ladies, Sets of Tea Tables, Trays, Bottle Stands, Cigar and Tea Boxes inlaid with tin and provided with English locks, Ivory Play Balls, Paper Knives, Porcelain Cartes de Visite Plates with stand, and Washing Sets by the well known makers "Hipqua" and Hoaching of Canton.

MUSICAL BOXES and ORGANS, priced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400, and playing from 4 to 36 tunes, with the latest improvements.

PERFUMERY—a fresh invoice of Cologne Water and all kinds of Scent.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS, just to hand per *Malta*, to be disposed of at reduced rates to insure a rapid sale.

PIPES—a small consignment of Brierwood and Meerschaum Pipes.

OPERA GLASSES—both for theatre and marine, Tortoise Shell Spectacles.

DIORAMAS, with day and night effect.
STEREOSCOPES, with Stereoscopic views.
GARLANDS AND BASKETS, made of artificial flowers.
CARTES DE VISITE.
GUNS AND REVOLVERS.
LETTER CLIPS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, &c., &c.

NOTICES

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—
For 3 months ..... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ ..... 7 ditto.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—
Ham and Bacon ..... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ..... Rs. 1-8 ditto.
Bombay, 1st December 1865.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.
J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON,
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
16th February 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Bombay Press Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, this day it was resolved that Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts, "that ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued," be expunged. In compliance with Act XIX. of 1857, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the same place at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1866, in order to confirm the above Resolution.
By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
11th April 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—
1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers, &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.
Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—
Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and De-iccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.
Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.
To hand.
Dalmayer's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RAIN GUAGES, &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaught's Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

GLASS BOTTLES, of all descriptions, manufactured by the North London Glass Bottle Company. Cheaper than any other House. Soda Water Bottles 15s. per Gross. Drug and Medical Bottles at very low prices. Orders and Communications should be addressed, I. ISAACS and Company, North London Glass Bottle Works, 25 and 24, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore. ...	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), three large, airy BUNGALOWS at Upper Colaba. Rent Rs. 200, 300, and 500 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a comfortable, cool BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, newly painted, matted, and papered. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW with Garden, situate on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. VINCENT. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a House, end of Love Lane, on the Mount Road, Mazagon, containing 4 Rooms, one Bath Room, one Godown, and Kitchen. Rent Rs. 45. Apply to "G.," Office *Times of India.*

TO LET, a well furnished upper-storied BUNGALOW, beautifully situated in a fine open position on Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of a large House, situated at Rampart Row, particularly fit for a Bank or Merchant's Office. Apply to MR. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY MAMA, No. 107, Moody Street, Fort.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to
RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866.

WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL, a large quantity of CLAY, situated at Mount Road. For further particulars apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

A PROTESTANT WIDOW LADY, residing in the best part of Liverpool, near Prince's Park, desires to receive into her Family two or three little Girls from India, whose Parents may be anxious to secure for them a first rate English education, combined with careful training and a happy Home. Her two Daughters, finished on the Continent, speak and write German and French with fluency, are excellent Pianists, and draw in Crayon and Water Colours.

References in Liverpool: Archdeacon JONES, Waterloo Road, Rev. W. H. FALCONER, Incumbent of St. Bride's Church, Thomas Carlisle, Esq., of Calcutta.

For further particulars please to apply to
C. H. LUCIUS, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, China White MATTING and Manilla CIGARS No. 2. Apply to
Forbes Street. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome PARK PHÆTON, self-driving: never been used; built under the owner's superintendence by FULLER & Co., Bath. Price Rs 1,000. To be seen at the Veterinary Company's Stables, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a SODA WATER MACHINE—150—with Leathers, Bands, Indicator, Bottling Machine, 100 gross Soda Water Bottles, 9 cases Sulphuric Acid, 25 cwt. Whiting, and all other necessaries for the manufacture of Soda Water. Will be sold at Invoice Price. J. A. BROWN & Co.,
3rd May 1866. 13 Meadow Street.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, the fine fast sailing Ship *Wurtemberg*, about 900 Tons English Register, in good condition, and well found, newly repaired and Copper fastened. For further particulars and terms apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 4th May 1866.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples
100 Half Bundles Apples. } Rs. 2 per. doz.
30,000 Feet Deals.
BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and billous affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A BETTER feeling seems to be prevailing in the Share Market. Back-bays close at 4,000 per share; Elphinstones advanced from 650 to 700 per share; Freres from 100 to 175; United Victorias from 1,300 to 1,325 per share; Bombay Bank shares rose from 1½ discount to par; Commercials from 40 to 35 discount; Old Financials from 18 to 16 discount. A transaction of 500 shares of the Bombay General Credit and Financial Corporation was effected at the rate of Rs. 70 per share. Market steady and improving.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1⅞d.
Do. credits... ..	Do. do. ..	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ..	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	212

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr ct		
5,00,000	500	50	15	Agra Bank	20 p ct premium.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	55 p ct dis.
500,000	200	25	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	35 p ct dis.
....	200	150	....	Asiatic New Issue..	25 p ct dis.
2,110,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 p ct pm.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	95 p ct dis.
10,15,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank ...	Par.
750,000	25	200	......	Bombay City Bank.	40 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	40 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	31 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank... ..	75 dis.
600,000	20	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	4 discount.
750,000	25	250	1	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	68 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	35 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ..	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank ..	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	25	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	3	......	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	11	Madras Bank.. ..	76 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	2	5 p ct	National Bank of India	5½ dis.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	95 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank of India	70 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	200	100	....	Guzerat Bank ..	8 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	6 dis.
750,000	500	100	Rs 4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	70 p share.
600,000	500	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	16 dis.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,600	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....		1,000		Western India Ship Co.	

LAND COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,000 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	700 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	25 dis.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000		Frere Land Co. ..	175 per share.
110,000	2,000	900		House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	300		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	300 per share.
....	2,600	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning...	200 dis.
....	10,000	6,000		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,325 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 .. .. ..
" " " 1842-43 .. .. .. } " 87
" " " 1854-55 .. .. ..
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. " 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1851-55 .. .. " Par.
Five and a half per cent. .. .. .. " 109½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 225
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 5th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba.	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)..	295 to 300
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. ..	300 to 305
Surat and Broach (New)..	245 to 250
Forebunder (New)..	275 to 280
Veeraval (New)	275 to 280
Khandeish (New)	290 to 295
Dharwar (new ready)	330 to 335
Hinghunghaut (New)	330 to 335
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	295 to 300

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th May, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 28th April 1866:—

LIABILITIES.		28th April.		5th May.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	209,00,000	Rs.	209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance........	"	113,59,842	"	120,27,600
Deposits at Head Office	"	209,93,774	"	208,76,206
Do. at Branches..............	"	46,93,450	"	48,66,589
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	2,24,303	"	2,23,885
Reserve	"	10,56,983	"	10,56,983
Sundries	"	8,20,555	"	6,31,216
	Rs.	600,48,907	Rs.	605,82,479
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	84,59,575	Rs.	84,89,026
Credit Accounts at Do	"	71,58,907	"	79,64,741
Bills Discounted at Do	"	217,66,192	"	215,10,384
Dead Stock	"	8,10,466	"	8,10,665
Stamps	"	11,995	"	11,617
Balances with Agents	"	10,58,870	"	11,64,167
Sundries	"	7,36,710	"	13,67,607
Govt. Reserve Cash............	"	73,59,812	"	80,27,600
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	89,84,489	"	75,50,272
Do. Branches............	"	37,01,860	"	37,16,400
	Rs.	600,48,907	Rs.	605,82,479

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Joseph, Lieutenant F. W., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Sholapore.

Repton, Lieutenant H. M., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Ajmeer.

Connell, Captain W., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Ajmeer.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 7.

Hobson, Captain J., Staff Corps, on duty, to Boorhanpore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 5th May.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain N. Knatchbull, 95th Foot, from 5th February, for 17 months, to England, on private affairs.

Lieutenant B. J. Bonner, 18 Brigade Royal Artillery, for one month from date of departure, to proceed to Teetal, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Luck, 6th Dragoons, from 9th to 31st May; and Staff Assistant Surgeon H. C. Collier, Medical Department, from 3rd to 31st May, to remain at Mahableshwar, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant F. E. Lonsdale, 49th Foot, from 16th April to 15th May; Ensign G. F. Guyon, 49th Foot, from 16th April to 15th May; and Assistant Surgeon T. W. Orwin, 49th Foot, from 24th April to 23rd May, to remain at Mount Aboo, on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor J. W. Williams, Sappers and Miners, from 26th April to 26th May, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

May. ARRIVALS.
7 British India ....Wagaye ....Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Oorun (s) ....Plotts ....Jytapore, May 6.

May. DEPARTURES
7 Victoria Bridge ....Laury ....Calcutta via Coast.
Beatrice ....Thomas ....Liverpool.
Alanger ....Peterson ....Liverpool.
Mohraslitte ....Murray ....Liverpool.
Charlotte ....Logan ....Rangoon.
Bonne Marie ....Giraveran ....Havre.
Prefet de Mentque ....Bondon ....Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Otago*, A. Masterton, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Alfred*, B. M. Norris, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Ottawa*, for China.
P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Ambrose*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—April 30th, ship *Michael Angelo*.

DEPARTURES.—April 30th, ships *Ma tha Ridgont*, *Cherwell*, *Pius IX.*, *Sarah Nicholson*, *Tennyson*, and *Henry Fernie*.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition.. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under ....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR. Apply by letter, with Testimonials, to MR. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *British India*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *British India*
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

KEROSENE LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.—A large stock of English-made KEROSENE OIL LAMPS, manufactured specially for India, to burn under a punka, being fitted with the Patent Glass Cone and Punka Protector.
HANDSOME 2, 3, and 4 LIGHT HANGING LAMPS;
BEAUTIFULLY CUT CRYSTAL TABLE LAMPS;
BRONZE, OPAL, AND OTHER TABLE LAMPS;
BRACKET WALL LAMPS;
CHAMBER LAMPS;
HALL or VERANDAH LAMPS.
A large stock of spare Chimnies, Globes, Cones, Wicks, and Punka Protectors, always available.
KEROSENE OIL, Rs. 2-8 per Gallon.
7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY OIL WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).
મુંબઈ આઇલ વરક્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
मुंबइ आइल वर्कस कंपनी लीमीटेड.
NOTICE.—KARSANDAS MADHAWADAS, Esq., having agreed to PURCHASE the whole PROPERTY and ESTATE of the Company, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th May 1866, at the Office of Karsandas Madhawadas, Esq., to pass the following Special Resolution:—
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and Liquidators be appointed to transfer legally the Property and Estate of the Company to Karsandas Madhawadas, Esq."
By order,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the MECHANICS' DWELLINGS, now in course of erection in the P. & O. Company's New Dockyard at Mazagon.
The Masonry and Carpentery can either be tendered for jointly or separately.
The sum total for which the work tendered for will be completed must be shown.
The party whose Tender is accepted must be prepared to take charge of the works on the 1st of June.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to the Company's Superintendent Engineer at Mazagon.
Parties wishing to tender are requested to inspect the amount of work already executed, and to calculate the quantity which is likely to be done by the end of this month.
The accepted tenderer must be prepared to purchase at the market value any Stone, Chunam, or Sand that is on the ground at the time of his taking charge of the works or that may have been contracted for by the Company, also all the Plant. Full information of these particulars he will receive at the Office of the Company's Superintendent Engineer.
Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Mechanics' Dwellings" must be delivered at the Office of the undersigned on or before 3 P. M. on the 25th instant, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the parties tendering or of their appointed Agents.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. Co.'s Mazagon Dockyard, Bombay, 7th May 1866.

GRANT ROAD—THEATRE ROYAL.
TO-NIGHT.

GRANT ROAD—THEATRE ROYAL.
TO-NIGHT.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.
TO-NIGHT.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.
TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.
TUESDAY, 8TH MAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS!!
UNABATED EXCITEMENT!!!
PROFESSOR BUSHELL
Desires to thank the inhabitants of Bombay for their very liberal encouragement whilst he has endeavoured to unfold the latent beauties of a science so startling and so full of mystery that even the most scientific and literary Gentlemen of the present day are absolutely puzzled at its extraordinary manifestations.
THE ENTERTAINMENT
WILL EMBRACE
WONDER-STRIKING & LAUGHABLE
EXPERIMENTS
IN THE INEXPLICABLE SCIENCE
OF
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.
Gentlemen who voluntarily come forward will be made to commit some of the most absurd acts that human ingenuity can suggest, showing that the mental faculties and voluntary motions of man can be made subservient to the irresistible and imperceptible
POWER OF THE OPERATOR,
Thereby demonstrating the great Law of
ANIMAL MAGNETIC INFLUENCES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle............Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ......Rs. 2
Stalls.................. " 3 | Pit.................... " 1
Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine.
A BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
N. B.—All Communications must be addressed, Professor BUSHELL, Hope Hall Hotel

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GREAT PERFORMANCE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday ...	...8th	2h. 33m.	A.M.
New Moon, Monday ...	...14th	7h. 49m.	P.M.
First Quarter, Monday ...	...21st	2h. 49m.	P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ...	...29th	6h. 9m.	P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	8	Moon last Quarter at 2-33	5 30	6 23	4 22	4 54	5th May 1866. Time 8h. 59m. 9s. 7.
Wed.	9	Mars in Perihelion at 10-27	5 29	6 23	5 31	6 9	
Thurs.	10	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.	5 29	6 24	6 47	7 26	
Fri.	11	Moon passes 2° 3' N. of Mars at 4 31 A.M.	5 28	6 24	8 2	8 32	
Sat.	12	Mercury at greatest elongation 25° 55' W st 6-1. AM	5 28	6 24	9 1	9 30	
Sun.	13	Sunday after Ascension.	5 2	6 25	9 54	10 19	
Mon.	14	New Moon at 7-49 P.M.	5 27	6 25	10 43	11 6	

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"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 19	KURRACHEE	May 2
AGRA	May 1	LAHORE	April 25
ALLAHABAD	May 2	LONDON	April 10
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 11	MADRAS	May 2
BANGALORE	April 25	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 1	MEERUT	April 30
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	April 26
CEYLON	April 30	OUDH	April 25
COCHIN	April 28	PENANG	April 24
DELHI	May 1	PUNJAUB	April 23
FRANCE	April 4	SUEZ	April 22
HONGKONG	April 14	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866.

MUCH as we would desire to take a sanguine and hopeful view of the near future of the cotton market, there are such prognostications against the probability of any speedy or marked rise in the price of cotton that it is well at once to reconcile ourselves to a continuance, for a considerable time to come, of a heavy depreciation in the value of the staple. If the Continental complications are resolved by any other means than an appeal to the arbitrament of war, it is true that one greatly disturbing element will be removed which keeps the market at present in perpetual irritability; but others remain behind which will operate effectually to keep it depressed. The American surplus has probably exhausted itself by this time, but the recent extensive American shipments—so opposed to all the Liverpool and Manchester calculations—have made English dealers and manufacturers lose faith in their own predictions; and the market will be tremulously responsive to American influence, and even nervously suspicious as to the extent of American stocks, until the diminution of the supply has hardened into a demonstration that America can do little more to overturn the calculations for the future. But the one fact which in itself is quite sufficient to keep prices at or near the present figure is the prolonged glut of cotton in the Liverpool market. In the last week of March the stock of cotton was of a fair average amount, 420,000 bales; and by the middle of April the stock had been nearly doubled, and from the large shipments afloat and from the amount which is weekly pouring into Liverpool there is no prospect of even the surplus being worked off for months. The present stock in Liverpool is quoted by the latest telegrams at 822,000 bales. Now, the maximum power of the English looms at the present moment, caused by the peculiar condition of the English labour market, is 45,000 bales per week, and the average export of cotton from England to the Continent of Europe is not much more than 15,000 bales per week, making a total weekly consumption and export of 60,000 bales. Supposing that not another bale of cotton were to enter Liverpool from this date it will require seven weeks to purge the Liverpool market of its mere surplus cotton, and at the end of that period there will still remain 400,000 bales on hand. But, unfortunately, for purchasers at high prices, shipments afloat are excessively heavy, being estimated in the telegrams at not less than 700,000 bales. That sum, we believe, to be considerably below the true amount, for Bombay alone has shipped during the present year 580,000 bales, of which the earliest shipments are only as yet beginning to reach Liverpool. The present mere surplus actually in Liverpool cannot, as we have shown, be worked off or exported before the end of June, although some of it may be taken up in speculation, but with such heavy stocks speculators will be cautious. By the end of June, however, Bombay alone will have poured into Liverpool the shipments of January and February which are inappreciably within 300,000 bales, and this will restore the Liverpool stocks to 700,000 bales. Add to this the imports into Liverpool during May and June of cotton from Egypt, the Levant, Brazil and America, and the stock in Liverpool may be safely and cautiously estimated at a figure even beyond its present amount of 820,000 bales. And by the end of June the Bombay shipments of March and April which equal close upon 300,000 bales and of May and June will be still afloat; so that at the present moment the cotton in Liverpool and on its way or ready to be exported is equal to about six months ample supply. The fluctuations of last year furnish no clue to the probable character of this; for in the first place the stock last year in Liverpool was 580,000 bales at the time this year when it was 820,000; in the second place, the estimated quantity afloat on the 1st April last year was only 325,000, whereas on the same date this year it is between 700,000 and 800,000 bales; and in the third place the quantity of American cotton in Liverpool at the beginning of April 1865 was 48,650 bales, while at the beginning of April 1866 it was 267,285 bales, or a month's supply at the maximum rate of consumption and export. With these figures before us it does not seem possible to expect that cotton can rise much beyond its present price for some months. Whenever the dispute between Austria and Prussia is eliminated from calculation, the tone of the market will be strengthened, consumption promoted, and under the stimulus the price will probably slightly improve. The increased consumption which low prices will exert will leave stocks bare towards the fall of the year. Shippers here have themselves somewhat to blame for the present glut in the English market, for they have shipped off two-thirds of the crop of Western India since December last.

COMFORT in India means life, at least to Europeans, and in these days of sanitary progress, when statistics show how materially existence is prolonged by general attention to health, and avoidance of dangers, we feel confident that the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will take in good part a few suggestions which we feel imperatively called upon to make to them. The fast down train, as it is ironically called, leaves Bombay at six o'clock in the morning, arriving at Ahmedabad, nominally, at half past nine in the evening. The up train starts and comes in about the same time; the two crossing at Surat. The through traveller gets up at about half past five, finds breakfast an impossibility at that hour, but probably manages to swallow a cup of tea. If he be a wise man he has packed up overnight a basket containing cold provisions and plenty of beer and soda-water: these are sufficient, of course, to prevent actual starvation. He has, also, provided a pillow and two or three books; and thus fortified, goes on his way rejoicing. The cushions of the carriage are covered with dust when he takes his seat, and his first impression is that no one has been there for a week. Unfortunately he afterwards finds that ten minutes' high wind produces the effect. It is nice and cool at first, a little sand flies about certainly, but shutting the windows obviates that discomfort, and the traveller gets through a hundred pages or so of his novel pleasantly enough. Now the carriage seems a little stuffy and hot, let us try opening the windows; ah! that breeze is delicious; but isn't it the least thing in the world gritty? Well, never mind that, let us have some breakfast; we know few things nicer than a charming little picnic in a railway carriage in India in May. The beer is generally warm, the soda water is mulled to perfection, the chicken tastes like something between catgut and a gravel walk, and the butter is turned into grease. Higher and hotter grows the wind; dustier and hotter the carriage; even the universal soother, the balmy nicotine, fails to induce serenity. Another glass of warm beer proves an effectual sedative; and slumber ensues—slumber weakening and unrefreshing. The sleeper, awakened, finds himself a fountain of living waters, to which a vapour bath is a jest. When the traveller to Bombay reaches Surat, he bad better jump out sharp, and stir up the attendants at the refreshment room, who, if not badgered, have a pleasing system of serving up tiffin about five or ten minutes before the train starts; there is a stoppage here of half an hour for the purpose of restoring exhausted nature. If the traveller be going down to Ahmedabad he will find the greasy remains of the tiffin prepared for the other train all ready for him, and there is no particular hurry. Off again in the carriage, which has got cooler in the shade of the station, an improvement which does not last long. About three o'clock is the hottest time of the transit. The thermometer stood at 109° but a few days ago, and since that we have known it 103°, and there is no reason to suppose that these are unusual occasions; they are the only two of which we have any record, and these measurements were taken in a first class saloon carriage with but two passengers. What the crowded second and third classes must be we almost dread to think; fortunately the natives, who chiefly occupy them, do not suffer as much as we do.

Towards evening, of course, the heat diminishes, and by the time the traveller reaches his journey's end, the air is pleasant enough. It is often excessively inconvenient to arrive at a place in India late at night, and when the trains are late, as is frequently the case, the stranger is apt to be left in a sad dilemma. Sometimes no conveyances are to be had at the station, and sometimes there is no one handy to direct the new comer where to go. To sum up the inconveniences of the present arrangement, the passenger is condemned to travel with the utmost discomfort possible: he starts famished, he is exposed to the heat of the sun through the whole twelve hours, and he arrives to get no dinner. Besides this he loses a whole day, and this, to business men, is no trifling matter. Turn to the G. I. P. Railway, and observe the difference. A train leaves Bombay at half past nine in the evening, reaching Poona at a little after five in the morning. The up train leaves Poona at eleven P. M., getting in at seven A. M. The passenger leaves his friends after dinner, and instead of going home drives to the railway station, gets into a carriage, goes to sleep, and wakes up in Poona next morning; he has there no difficulty in finding an asylum, which, being accomplished, he has time to make himself comfortable and fresh before beginning the work of the day. Of course we know that the journey from Ahmedabad to Bombay is too long to admit of this pleasant arrangement of the times of arrival and departure. Fifteen or sixteen hours in the train is a much more serious business than eight. So much the more reason is there for doing all in the Company's power to alleviate the miseries of this trying expedition. By starting from the present extreme point at four o'clock in the afternoon, the passenger would arrive easily by eight next morning, according to the present rate of travelling, which is less than twenty miles an hour, stoppages included. On English railways, the average speed, with the same conditions, is twenty-four miles an hour. Indian railways ought, we venture to think, to raise our speed to twenty-two miles. Running the fast train at night would obviate the necessity for wasting half an hour in the middle, and there would surely be no difficulty about the crossing of the two trains, if one were started a little earlier than the other, so as to meet as they now do at Surat. As for the danger of running at night, we cannot see that it makes any difference; the first arrival at Surat would be detained till the other one came in, and if the G. I. P. Company can take their passengers up and down the Bhore Ghaut Incline at night, there ought not to be much danger about the dead flats of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. We hope to see this misery and discomfort remedied ere long, and to be able to travel from Guzerat without the terrible dread that deters so many from journeying, if they can possibly help it. The carriages themselves might be rendered a little more sun-proof without much trouble. A thicker panel, or a cotton padding, would go far to keep the temperature down. But enough on matters of comfort. There is one other thing that we wish to place before the Traffic Department of the Company, in the firm impression that the grievance only requires to be known to be remedied at once. It often happens that a native is sent to a station with *goods* for transmission to other stations. We do not consider it right for the railway people to send these goods (*e.g.* a four dozen cask of beer weighing about a hundred and seventy pounds) as *parcels*, a plan by which the articles are forwarded more quickly indeed, but at about three and a half times the charge for goods. The coolie, who cannot read, and who sends the things bearing, receives the railway parcel ticket, on the arrival of which by post, the recipient experiences a surprise of a nature by no means pleasurable.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE present state of Bombay shows to us the extent of prostration to which the people are capable of falling on meeting with the least reverse in their monetary or mercantile transactions. It is curious to observe the state of excitement and consternation produced in a moment by the wire flashing along the news that there has been a reduction in the price of cotton. From the highest pitch of elation, and the most sanguine expectations of immense profits, people are plunged into the most abject state of fear and dread, with ruin and poverty staring them in the face.

Prosperity is apparently the chief word in the vocabulary of merchants and speculators of this country. Adversity or reverse of fortune has, like the word conscience, no place in it. So long as they are on the safe side, and profiting by transactions, there is not to be found the equal of the Asiatic for coolness and circumspection. Like the buoy on the rising tide, he rises buoyantly with each flow of prosperity. This is displayed in various ways. His equipages become more superb, with his monogram, for want of a coat of arms, emblazoned thereon in gaudy colours. The finest and most expensive steeds from Arabia are seen in his stable, and his manners and bearing become more grave and dignified. That he is on the fair road to prosperity all around are soon made aware, when, having attained his high and envied position, all cite him as an example of the soundest judgment in business matters. His foresight and penetration are highly extolled, and he is praised for acuteness and excessive coolness under all circumstances.

With the current the Asiatic will float along, but against it he can make no headway whatever. Reverses he never bargained for. When they do come he is astounded. They are contrary to all his preconceived notions. Into his calculations they never entered, and therefore more severely felt when they do happen to come. Paralyzed with fear he appears to lose all power of using his judgment, and becomes deprived of all energy. He rushes with the greatest precipitation to disengage himself from all speculations, even of the most legitimate nature, fearing that even in these also he may suffer losses. The jingle in his ear of hard cash, however so feeble, is more musical than the most highly extolled speculation, however sound. Ready cash at all sacrifice must be got. Scrip therefore appears like *Myah*, or illusion—a trap to catch the unwary, and induce luckless wights to bring forth their hoards from deep pits in the earth to exchange for what turns out to be nothing more than waste paper or of little more value at the best. Even good and bad scrip shares equally, owing principally to the number of shares pressed on the market for sale by holders unreasonably eager to get out and free from further liability.

This has been strikingly exemplified during the prosperity, the crisis of 1865, and the present depression. Nothing could exceed the self-sufficiency and *sangfroid* of those who were lucky enough to succeed in amassing considerable wealth. To them were imputed all the cardinal virtues. And like wise men they kept their own counsel, shook their head without uttering a word, and left them under the impression that they possessed all the qualities imputed to them. But sad days came, and with prosperity the meretricious qualities vanished. Adversity, which is like a refiner's fire, tried all, and but very few indeed were found to stand the test. This is the time for testing the true qualities of both head and heart. What comes out of the dread ordeal is genuine and real. It is in such times when energy and coolness are required. But it is now apparent that coolness and energy, and even sound judgment, in adverse times, are sadly wanting in the people of India. This they must remedy without delay, if they expect to compete successfully with other great commercial nations. Sooner or later this would be taught them, and it is for their advantage that it has come at the outset of their commercial greatness. The sooner they profit by the past the better for themselves.

At the unexpected termination of the late American war the price of cotton fell alarmingly low, and produced in Bombay the utmost despondency and distrust of all parties. The share market was paralyzed. Both good and bad shares alike fell to the most absurd and ruinous discounts. There was not the least discrimination evinced. Sellers rushed headlong into the market, and at the greatest sacrifices sold off almost everything it was possible to sell at the time. No distinction was drawn between good and bad investments. There was no exertion of judgment. Blind fear was the ruling and motive power. Advice was unheeded. Distrust ruled paramount. But, lo! when least expected, cotton began to rise in price, and continued steadily to advance. Bombay began therefore to recover itself. Many losses were made good. The best description of shares improved, and the Banks were enabled to get rid of their best collateral security. Their losses were therefore diminished, and they were saved. Again there has been a fall in the price of cotton. Distrust is again rampant. The wildest reports are being circulated. These are as unfounded as absurd. But so blinded are people by fear, that ready credence is given to the wildest and most absurd reports. The consequence is that scrip of every description is falling to the most ridiculous discounts, thereby entailing on shareholders most serious losses. The most unreasonable haste is displayed to get rid of the best scrip, even at a great sacrifice. There is no discrimination made between good and bad scrip. It does not therefore follow that because some Banks have, through bad investments, lost a considerable portion of their capital, others have done the same. A distinction must be drawn between Bombay during the crisis and at present. Many of the Banks then existing, and almost all the Financials, have closed their doors, and are pursuing the best possible course under the circumstances,—winding up. Money is therefore concentrated within a narrower sphere. There has not been much speculation in shares; and whatever has been done has been confined to the best concerns.

It is now evident that it is not in times of panic and widespread distrust that people are able coolly to discriminate between good and bad concerns. There is no doubt that after a little time people will see the foolishness of their reckless haste to rid themselves of good investments. It is to be hoped that people will cease to be so distrustful without sufficient cause, and that they will in such a time as this endeavour to exercise discrimination before they part with good shares, a course which, if pursued by all, would soon tend to restore that confidence, the want of which is now depressing Bombay so much.

RECENT advices from Dhollera inform us that the outbreak of cholera there has subsided somewhat.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 7th May.
Steamer *Golconda* sailed for Calcutta.

BUSHIRE, 7th May.
Steamer *Penang* left for Bombay.

MADRAS, 7th May.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

KURRACHEE, 7th May.
Steamer *Euphrates* left for Persian Gulf.

MANGALORE, 6th May.
Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Carwar.

COCHIN, 5th May.
Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Colombo.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff having left Bombay for Poona on Saturday night, *en route* for Mahableshwur, the camp has been removed from the Esplanade.

WE understand that Colonel DeLisle, Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, intends shortly to proceed to England.

THE Senior Magistrate yesterday fined Bhima Goverdhun, a retail dealer in onions, in the sum of Rs. 25, for having in his possession, at his shop in the Bombay Green Market, two false weights.

THE steamer *Comorin*, Captain Taunton, which left yesterday evening, proceeds to Beypore under engagement to tow the ship *Daphne*, 1091 tons, to Bombay, for which she is to be paid Rs. 16,000.

THE inward English Mail will be brought by the P. & O. Co.'s new steamer *Delhi*, the *Golconda* having gone on from Suez with the Calcutta mail. She may be expected about Thursday night or Friday.

WE are informed that the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Nubia* will be despatched with an extra mail to Suez about the 21st instant. This fine steamer has ample accommodation for a large number of passengers.

THE next Overland Mail steamer with the outward mail leaves for Suez on Monday morning, and the following one on the 24th instant. Subsequent mails will leave on the 9th and 24th of the month respectively during the monsoon season.

DIVINE Service for British sailors was held on board H. M.'s S. *Semiramis* in the harbour on Sunday morning, by the Rev. W. B. Keer: the spacious deck was conveniently fitted up, and the sea breeze rendered it cool and agreeable.

WE hear, says a correspondent, that Government have declined compliance with an application from Dr. Ross, Civil Surgeon at Travancore, for the grant to him on certain conditions of a large extent of land in North Canara for the cultivation of tea.

WE take the following paragraph from the *Hurkaru*:—"Mr. Walter Brett.—This gentleman has, we understand, obtained an interest in the *North China Herald* at Shanghai, and indented on the Calcutta market for some compositors to proceed thither. They leave Calcutta by the steamer *Arratoon Apcar*."

ON the afternoon of Sunday last, at about one o'clock, whilst a number of workmen were engaged in digging a foundation for a new building in the native town, a large piece of earth fell on to two of them, and buried them underneath it. They were immediately taken out and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where one of them lies in a precarious state.

WE are told that an extensive shoal or reef runs across the skirts of Mody Bay to Cross Island, which frequently causes considerable inconvenience to steamers and lighter craft navigating that portion of the harbour. It is suggested that the place should be marked by buoys, so as to indicate the locality of the reef.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S ENTERTAINMENT.—It will be seen by an advertisement, which appears in another column, that Professor Bushell gives his next entertainment at the Grant Road Theatre this evening, when he promises some wonder-striking and laughable experiments in the inexplicable science of Electro-Biology.

WE still hear complaints about the great inconvenience caused by the middle ground shoal fortification in the harbour to the shipping; it is said not only to prevent the mooring of a large number of vessels in the vicinity of that spot, but to necessitate the frequent alteration in the course of craft in getting up or down the harbour.

AN inquest was held on Saturday last at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, before Dr. T. Hewlett, concerning the death of a woman named Pandee, a mendicant. On the day in question the attention of a policeman was drawn to a crowd of men who were looking into the Cowasjee Patell Tank. He went there and saw a human being floating on the surface of the water. A verdict of "found drowned" was recorded.

ANOTHER inquest was held on the same day at Breach Candy Road, touching the death of a carpenter named Rajee Lucka. From the evidence of a hamal in the employ of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, it appears, that at about 8 A. M. on the day in question, he saw a dead body, lying on the seashore. He came back and reported the circumstance to his master, who ordered him to inform the police. Verdict:—Found drowned.

THE following programme of music is to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at Colaba this evening:—

March.........	"Balaclava"	St. Leger.
Overture	"Giralda"	Adam.
Quadrille	"Horton"	Jullien.
Selection	"Bianca"	Balfe.
Waltz.........	"Stars of the West"	Montagne.
Galop.........	"Yanzwerber"	Sekat.

TIME intervals of messages received up to 8 P. M. yesterday:—From Kurrachee, max. 1 hour 33 minutes, min. 0 hour 4 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 17 hours 6 minutes, min. 15 hours 10 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 76 hours 9 minutes, min. 57 hours 53 minutes. From Madras, max. 6 hours 17 minutes, min. 0 hour 48 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 1st May. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 30th April.

WE hear that the Sultan of Zanzibar, as a mark of his estimation of the service of Lieutenant Brebner and his officers in bringing the steamer *Thule*, which was sent to him as a present from Government, requested that gentleman's acceptance of a present of Rs. 4,000 to distribute amongst himself and the engineers and crew of the vessel. Lieutenant Brebner politely declined to accept the proffered gift. Some correspondence has taken place between the officiating Superintendent of Marine and Government on the subject, the former bringing to notice the praiseworthy conduct of the engineers of the steamer while on her passage to Zanzibar, and commending the conduct of Lieutenant Brebner in declining the present. Government have desired the Officiating Superintendent of Marine to convey to Lieutenant Brebner and the officers mentioned by him, their expression of approbation.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—Michael Driscoll, a private of the 56th Regiment, who was sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions to rigorous imprisonment for four years, for an unnatural crime, escaped from the House of Correction on Saturday night last, by breaking the roof of his cell and getting over the wall. About midnight he was seen by Mr. Constable MacElwaine, of the Dhobie Talao division, sitting at a short distance from the Dhobie Talao chowkey. On the prisoner seeing that constable, he ran way, but was pursued across the Esplanade and captured by Mr. MacElwaine. The prisoner had a knife in his hand, and before his capture made a slight cut with it on the constable's hand. He was safely placed again in the jail.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn that a European woman while in a state of intoxication, jumped out of the window of a second class railway carriage between Chinchwad and Kirkee yesterday, and narrowly escaped being killed on the spot. The train was going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour at the time. On perceiving what had occurred the driver reversed his engine and picked the unfortunate woman up. She is, we understand, now doing well, though much shaken and bruised.—*Deccan Herald*, *May 7*.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WRECKED "MAHARAJ."

LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES.

THE steamer *Oorun* having returned yesterday from the wreck of the illfated *Maharaj*, we are in possession of the particulars attending the disaster.

The *Maharaj* left Bombay on Wednesday the 25th ult. for her usual trip to Goa and the intermediate ports of Hurnee, Unjunwell, Jyghur, Rutnagherry, Jeytapore, Malwan and Vingorla. Unfortunately on leaving the first port of call the key fell out of her propeller, consequently the shaft had no effect on attempting to turn ahead, and the steamer would have had to have been turned back to Bombay but for the promptitude displayed by Captain Frahm in beaching the vessel during the night and fitting a new key that had been made on board. Having accomplished this, the *Maharaj* proceeded on her trip, and Captain Frahm appears to have made every endeavour to make up the time lost. Nothing further occurred during the down trip, and the steamer left Goa on her return on Monday the 30th ultimo, called at Vingorla, Malwan, and Jeytapore, and it was on leaving the last mentioned port at noon on Tuesday the 1st instant, with about 130 native passengers on board, when she ran on the Amboolghur Reef, lying about a mile to the north of Jeytapore, and striking with such force that she filled in a few minutes.

Every exertion appears to have been made by the captain, officers and crew to preserve the safety of the passengers, but so great was the panic that from fifteen to twenty native passengers threw themselves overboard before they could be prevented, which resulted in the loss of twelve lives. Had they possessed the presence of mind to remain quiet, no such melancholy fate would have befallen them: the remainder of the passengers were landed with safety, and every assistance rendered them that such circumstances could command.

The cause of this unfortunate accident appears to have been a want of caution on the part of Captain Frahm in keeping too near the coast, the vicinity of the rock being clearly laid down on the chart.

When the *Oorun* left on Sunday morning there was scarcely a vestige of the unfortunate *Maharaj* remaining

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th April 1866.

OPEN 702¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	69,477	6	5
Merchandize...	"	1,81,419	1	5
Electric Telegraph	"	687	11	0
Earth &c. Trains	"	11,478	2	0
Total	Rs.	2,63,062	4	10

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53' 30" North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866.	Date.		April 30th.	May 1st.	" 2nd.	" 3rd.	" 4th.	" 5th.
Wind.	Movement in 24 hours.	Miles.	77·0	71·5	105·4	119·2	105·5	103·7
Wind.	General Direction.		N. W.; N. E.; W.	W.; S. W.; W.	W.; S.; S. W.	W.; S. W.; N. W.	W.; S. W.; N. W.	W.; S. W.; N. W.; W.
	Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M.	°	77·5	78·8	77·9	77·3	79·0	77·4
	Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	°	85·5	87·1	88·5	88·0	88·5	88·9
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.	Extent of cloudy-sky (the whole sky clouded = 8parts.)		3·2	2·5	3·4	2·9	1·8	2·1
	Relative Humidity of Air.		0·803	·783	·783	·796	·804	·791
	Dew point.	°	74·4	73·9	74·8	75·0	75·7	75·2
	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	°	76·2	76·1	76·7	76·9	77·5	77·4
	Temperature of the Air.	°	81·2	81·7	82·2	82·1	82·5	82·7
	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	Inches	29·783	·765	·778	·787	·787	·756

COLONEL CRAWFORD'S TASMANIAN LAND SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the enclosed copy of a letter I have just received from my brother, a Squatter in Australia of some twenty-fives years' experience?

TASMAN.

MY DEAR,—I have yours of the 6th January, and also the newspaper. Colonel Crawford's plan reads very prettily, but I am afraid that there is too much of Utopia about it. He is quite right in all he says as to the climate of Tasmania and the beauty of the island, but I disagree entirely with his calculations and estimates of expense and profits in the clearing and cultivation of bush lands; indeed his own figures contradict themselves.

In the first place I do not think it probable that 100 families could reside together in the way he proposes, cultivating their land in common, sending their children to the same school, &c., in fact all milking the same cow, without perpetual bickerings and disagreements, and I fear the scheme would fail on that account. But, putting that aside, I contend that the heavily timbered land he speaks of could not be cleared and fenced and laid down in English grasses under £12 an acre; such land on an average will not carry either 10 or 7 sheep to the acre. I put it at 5. You might get a bit of marsh land to carry the larger quantity, say 100 or 200 acres, but in such a scheme as Colonel Crawford's you must take the average. Five sheep would cost, at 10 shillings per herd, £2-10, making capital expended £11-10. Take his own rate of profit, which is about correct after paying expenses of management 4 shillings per annum per head, will give 20 shillings per acre or about 7 per cent. on the capital, instead of 14 per cent. You can lend your money for 8 per cent., and as the land which cost £12 per acre would not be worth in the market more than £5 per acre, I do not see exactly the gain. I contend that 100 acres of heavily timbered bush land would cost £1,200 to clear, fence, and lay down in English grasses, and that in that state, in the situation Colonel Crawford names, the 100 acres would not bring more than £500, if sold, and that by sheep farming an income of only say £100 per annum might be made, not more. Agriculture entails a clear loss; nine out of ten farmers are always in debt. When in New Zealand two or three months since I saw hundreds of tons of potatoes being sold by the farmers at 10 shillings per ton. The great expense, or one of the great expenses in these Colonies, is the carriage. Colonel Crawford's roads at £85 per mile would be impassible for half the year. Large crops may be had for two or three seasons from rich land, but to procure new rich land, you must go to some distance from markets; at a distance from markets you have the crops, but where are the purchasers? The cartage will swallow up all the profits. In these Colonies grain and potatoes are the only things saleable, for you cannot, as in England, grow roots to fatten cattle, because meat is too cheap to allow of such a course. Certainly hemp, flax, &c. may be grown, and I have no doubt with profit, but as a rule new industries cost the promoters more than they repay; it is only men of capital who should attempt to introduce anything of that sort, and Colonel Crawford is writing to poor men.

I see that Colonel Crawford talks of the profits made and expenses incurred in three instances, but these are only small patches, one of 24, another of 4, and a third of 12 acres. A man may clear and cultivate a few acres either as a garden, or with potatoes, or wheat, &c., and make a large profit per acre on a dozen acres, but let that same man try even 100 acres, and the chances are he would be ruined, simply because his capital is not sufficient to enable him to expend the same amount and to bestow the same attention in the cultivation of the larger quantity. The profits per acre are all very well to boast of, but a man must have so much capital per acre to get those profits. £25, at £5 per acre, may cultivate 5 acres pretty well, though I doubt it, but it would take £500 to cultivate 100 acres in the same way, and to rend the same profits per acre, and it is in that, that all these calculations mislead. A poor man has not the loose capital sufficient for the quantity of ground he takes up; he generally expends all his money in clearing and fencing. Besides, it is impossible to cultivate a large acreage with the same degree of care that can be expended on a dozen acres, therefore, the profits per acre are smaller, and in these Colonies the profits of agricultural farming are generally *nil*. Colonel Crawford's own statements contradict each other; he says in one place that 20 acres may be cleared, a cottage built and furnished, stock and implements purchased, all for £500, and yet in his estimate for the formation of the Company he puts down the cost of the parsonage at £1,000; he intends either to house the parson very liberally or the Indian officers very poorly. Taking his own estimate, why should a man expend say £2 an acre in purchasing, £6 per acre in clearing and fencing, and if his purchase is 320 acres another £2 per acre to build his house, or in all £10 per acre, on rich land but far from market, when he can buy farms nearer market, poorer land perhaps, or perhaps as good, already fenced, with houses built thereon and every thing comfortable, for at the highest £5 per acre. In my humble opinion the whole gist of the matter lies in the item—Agency Office establishment and management, &c., for 8 years at 10 per cent. £6,400, that is £800 per annum to the Agent who would certainly get the best of it. I would not advise any body to enter into the scheme. Plenty of the land in Tasmania such as Colonel Crawford mentions, has been taken up—and abandoned. K. took up a lot, the Bs took up some; in fact there was a regular rush when the regulations were first promulgated. If it is such a grand thing, why should the Tasmanian Government offer it with deferred payments, when the Canterbury people ask £2 per acre cash for their lands and get it? The Tasmanian Government only want £1-2-6, to be paid over eight years, yet do not sell any!

No doubt Colonel Crawford's wish is to establish homes for a number of families, and provided those families could live harmoniously, and bring up their children properly, the mere money profit would not matter much, but I really do not think that a number could work a property in the way he specifies, for there would be too many masters. Besides each shareholder must find a considerable sum of money for 320 acres.

1st instalment ...	£	128	0	0
Yearly for 8 years ...		64	0	0

This is for the purchase of the land, but, after the purchase, the land has to be cleared, and a residence built. Colonel Crawford says a house can be built and 20 acres cleared &c., for £500; it is my opinion it would cost a man, with a family of say four children, £500 to build the house, £150 at least to furnish it, then horses, pigs, cows, poultry, &c., would absorb another £150, then for cart, harness, plough, &c., £50, then the expense of clearing and cropping the land say £10 per acre (for although the land may be cleared by the Company still each individual must bear his share of the expense); therefore, after paying for the land I calculate that each head of a family must have £1,000 in hard cash to enable him to sit down with any degree of comfort, and that with only 20 acres of land cleared for his share, and this over and above the expense of bringing his family from India on to the ground, say, £250. Colonel Crawford merely estimates the purchase of the land, and talks of the other items I have named in a promiscuous sort of way.—Yours

Geelong, 15th March 1866.

FORT POLICE COURT.—7TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

SERIOUS AFFAIR ON BOARD THE "MALTA."—Thomas Tallack, a steward on board the P. & O. Company's steamer *Malta*, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Thomas Fenn, a steward on board the same steamer, by cutting him across the throat with a table knife.

Mr. Thomas Fenn, sworn—I am a steward on board the steam-ship *Malta*. On the night of the 25th April last, shortly after the ship anchored at Mazagon, the prisoner, who is a fellow-steward, calld me by an insulting name, and I struck him with the back of my hand on his face. The prisoner, who was sitting on a chest, got up and slashed me across the throat with this knife, which he had in his hand. I did not see that he had the knife before I felt myself cut. My throat was severely cut, and I lost a good deal of blood. The wound is nearly healed now, and I expect to be able to return to my duties in five or six days. We had not been on bad terms before.

To the prisoner—I did throw some water on your face about ten minutes before this occurred. I did not call you by an ill name before you called me by one.

Mr. John Adams sworn—I am a steward on board the steam-ship *Malta*. On the evening of 25th April last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, I was sitting in the fore-peak with Thomas Fenn and George Barkwey, when the prisoner came in and had some words with us, and called Fenn disagreeable names. Fenn got up and asked the prisoner what he meant by this, and struck him a back-handed blow on the face. The prisoner got up and closed with Fenn. Barkwey called out, "He has cut him, take the knife away." I then saw that the prisoner had a knife, like this now produced, in his hand, and I asked him three times to give it up. He did not give it up, and I forced it from his hand. Before taking the knife from the prisoner, I saw that Fenn had been wounded in the throat.

Mr. George Barkwey, sworn—I am a steward on board the steamship *Malta*. On the night of the 25th April last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when the ship was anchored off Mazagon, Fenn, Adams, and I came down from the deck into the fore saloon, and were going to the fore-peak. The prisoner was lying down in the fore-saloon. I heard Adams tell the prisoner to get up, or he would report him to the chief steward. I heard the prisoner abuse Adams. Adams, Fenn, and I then went into the fore-peak. About five minutes afterwards the prisoner came into the fore-peak, sat on a chest, and called Fenn ill names. Fenn struck the prisoner with the back of his hand on the face. Directly after this, the prisoner got up from the chest, and struck Fenn in the throat with the knife now produced, and inflicted a long wound from the ear to the chin. Adams took the knife from the prisoner, and I took him aft to the doctor, who dressed his wound.

Dr. William Roper Elliot, sworn—I am a surgeon now employed on board the steamship *Malta*. Late in the evening of the 25th April last, after the ship had anchored off Mazagon, the witness Fenn was brought to the surgery with an incised wound on the throat. It was such a wound as the knife now produced would inflict. It was on the left side of the neck below the ear, about four inches in length. The first part of the wound was superficial, but it terminated under the chin in a deeper wound. It was not dangerous, because it escaped all the vessels, the first part of it being very shallow. Fenn has been disabled from duty ever since, and I think he ought not to work for some time longer, as the wound might open again. If he goes on as well as he has done, I think he will be able to resume his duties in two or three weeks from the present time.

To the prisoner—For some days previous to this occurrence, you have been under my treatment for symptoms of disease of the heart.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, after the usual caution had been given him by the magistrate, said—Fenn struck me violently, and I did not see that he was about to strike me until I felt the blow. My eye and mouth were swollen from the blow the next morning; and I was excited by the pain caused by gin and water thrown in my eyes by Fenn.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial before the ensuing Criminal Sessions. The prisoner was admitted to bail.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—7TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Crustnajee Dinker was placed at the bar, for having been found after sun set with implements of house-breaking in his possession.

The prisoner was arrested by a policeman on the night of Sunday last, in the Bhendy Bazar Road, with several implements for house-breaking in his possession. When he was arrested he said he was going to Poona.

The prisoner urged that the implements were not found with him.

His Worship convicted the offender, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for four months in the County Jail with hard labour.

A CLEVER THIEF.—Abdool Rymen, a damaged character, who had been several times in jail, was charged with stealing two copper handas (pots) of the value of Rs. 14, the property of one Luxamon Mahadoo.

The prisoner stated that he was falsely accused: he never committed the theft.

His Worship on the evidence before him adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Coostna Cheemajee was convicted and fined in the sum of rupees five, for assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty.

THEFT.—A Hindoo named Suckoo Dewjee was charged with stealing a pair of silver armlets, of the value of Rs. 45, the property of Ruma, woman.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sent to the County Jail for two months with hard labour.

THEFT.—Syed Bagoo Syed, who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing eight rupees in cash, the property of one Mahomed Khan Bocounkhan, was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—The following information was laid yesterday by one Sahebkhan Roshunkhan:—I supply stones and sand to Doctor Manoel, who is a contractor at the Colaba Bunder. On the 5th April I was at Mandwa near Alibaug. On that day I despatched four prows laden with stones to be delivered to Dr Manoel at Colaba. Three of the boats were laden with fifteen brass of rubble stones. The tindals of those three boats were Jugee Lutna, Keshow Dhoota and Jadoo Dhoota. The fourth boat contained sixteen brass of rubble stones, and the name of the tindal was Moorar Hurree. The stones were of the value of Rs. 12 per brass. All the four boats left on the same day, and I gave the said tindals instructions to deliver the stones to Dr. Manoel at Colaba. I engaged the boats in Bombay, and went to Mandwa in one of them. I agreed to pay the tindals three annas a candy according to the burden of the boats. I returned to Bombay on the following day after the despatch of the boats from Mandwa. I ascertained that the tindals had not delivered the stones to Dr. Manoel. I searched for the tindals and found them on Saturday last at Warree Bunder. They said that they had delivered the stones to Abdool Ryman Dadoobhy. They admitted they had received the money. I charge the said tindals with criminal misappropriation, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered summonses to be issued against the tindals named in the information.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—7TH MAY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

In re Henry Williams.

This insolvent appeared for his second hearing. His liabilities were stated at Rs. 3,187-5-10; his assets *nil*.

In answer to the Commissioner the insolvent said he was a boarding-house keeper, and it was in that capacity that he had got into debt.

He received his discharge.

In re Anundjee Cadwa.

This insolvent came up for his second hearing. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 25,632, and there were no assets. The insolvent said he had run into debt by share transactions. It seemed from his schedule that he had borrowed on the security of numerous shares in the Western India Financial, the Bank of India, and the Royal Bank of India.

The Commissioner—This must not pass without comment. The matter will stand adjourned for three months, no protection being granted.

In re Pestonjee Byramjee Cola.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 16,800, and there were no assets.

The Commissioner pointed out to him that by his schedule he appeared to have become security on four occasions for Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur, and asked him how it was that he came to do so.

The Insolvent—I had some acquaintance with him.

The Commissioner—Having no property or effects of your own you, at his request, and having only a slight acquaintance with him, put your name to those papers?

The Insolvent—Yes.

The Commissioner—And have thereby incurred a large amount of liability? Although your creditors don't come forward I must mark my sense of this proceeding. The matter is adjourned, without protection, for three months from this date.

In re W. B Collett.

Mr. Mayhew applied for an adjournment of this matter on the ground that the examiner had not yet reported.

The matter was postponed till next Court day.

In re Abdool Esmail, Vaydina Mahomed, and Hajee Rahimtoolla Golam Hoosein.

These insolvents lately traded in partnership with Mahomed Noor Mahomed and F. H. Pereira, under the name and firm of Mahomed Noor Mahomed and Company, and Mahomed, Pereira, and Company. Their liabilities were set down at Rs. 217,158; their assets (good) at Rs. 41,653-0-11, and assets (bad) Rs. 112,681-7-5.

Mr. Louis appeared for the Asiatic Banking Corporation to oppose the discharge of the insolvents. The grounds of the opposition were:—(1) the conduct of the insolvents in regard to this and a previous petition; (2) that they were believed to have concealed property; (3) that they had contracted debts and liabilities beyond their means—in other words, had traded recklessly. The first petition was filed on 1st May 1865, and withdrawn on 19th February 1866; and during that time a suit, brought against the insolvents by the plaintiffs—who were creditors to the extent of Rs. 13,000—was pending, in which proceedings were taken by the plaintiffs from time to time with the view of obtaining a judgment, there being an uncertainty, for which the learned counsel thought the insolvents were responsible, as to whether or not it was intended on their part to follow up the petition in insolvency. The other grounds of opposition to the discharge of the insolvents would rest upon the evidence that was elicited.

Abdool Esmail, the first insolvent, being sworn, stated—I have not a house in my name in Chuttree Soorang Street, No. 24. In 1864 it was standing in my name. I sold it to my aunt in November or December of that year. I had no expectation then of becoming insolvent. I got Rs. 3,000 for the house: the monthly rental of it is Rs. 30. With that money I purchased some shares in the Asiatic Financial. I did not enter the transaction of the sale of the house in the books of the firm, for it was a private transaction; and I do not keep a book for transactions of a private nature. My aunt died about a year ago. The house then came into the possession of my son, who is fourteen years old. My wife and my son receive the rents now. Tenants are living in the house, and I also reside in it.

The Commissioner—What is done with the rents?

The Insolvent—My wife takes them.

The Commissioner—What does she do with the money?

The Insolvent—I don't know.

The Commissioner—You live rent free?

The Insolvent—I pay Rs. 4 a month to my wife.

The Commissioner—Does your wife live in the same room?

The Insolvent—No; there are two rooms; my wife lives in a separate room.

The Commissioner—This is manifestly a case of concealment of property. I do not believe the story that this insolvent has told. The house is no doubt virtually his; and it is a false story he has told the Court.

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Examination continued—The firm commenced business in 1859. We had no capital when we began. Our principal partner—viz. Mahomed Noor Mahomed, now deceased, was carrying on a large trade in his own name. We did not enter the old established business of Mahomed Noor Mahomed, but formed a new firm, and he joined us. He did not bring a particular sum into the business, but made advances of money to the firm. I had a two anna share; one of the other insolvents had the same, and the other had a four anna share. I do not know what property Mahomed Noor Mahomed left when he died. He died in 1864. He left a large house, but it is mortgaged. I remember our firm executing a promissory note for Rs. 20,000 in favour of Forbes and Co. in March 1865. Goods were pledged in security. We did not know then that we were going to be insolvent. That was merely the renewal of a promissory note; the loan received—which amounted to Rs. 40,000—was obtained, and the goods deposited in security, six months prior to the date mentioned. There were two or three separate notes. I have included in the schedule a third share of a chawl or range of buildings in Coomberwaddy Street. Of the other two shares, one belonged to Mahomed Noor Mahomed, and the other to one Ebram Hajee. The property was purchased by them and myself jointly, and had no connection with the business of the firm. The entry in the schedule, of Rs. 23,490, balance of account due by Mahomed Noor Mahomed on account of monies advanced to him, and set down as bad, is properly stated, excepting that it should not be the balance "in April 1859," for the account only commenced at that date. The advances were made to him as chief partner of the firm, for expenses. We debited the firm in our books with the money he advanced for business purposes; and that was refunded to him over and above the other sums just referred to. In the schedule our London firm, Pereira, Mahomed and Company, are put down as debtors to the extent of Rs. 48,933, that being the balance due on account of goods supplied and money paid. I cannot say how much of it was "money paid," but it was a very large amount. We have put that down as a bad debt, for they have refused to pay it. Mr. F. Pereira is set down for Rs. 15,900, which was partly advanced to himself, and partly to his wife for expenses, at a time when she was in Bombay—he being then in England. There is thus, altogether, about Rs. 80,000 of bad debts due by members of our firm. These debtors were all partners in the Bombay firm. I received in all about Rs. 5,300 in the course of six years, it being for maintenance. The advances made to other members of the firm were spread over the same period. I did not speculate largely in shares on my own account. I only purchased two shares, for which I paid Rs. 20,000, and to purchase which I borrowed Rs. 15,000 from the Asiatic Financial, to which the shares were mortgaged. I had the remaining sum of Rs. 5,000 by me. The money I procured from the Asiatic Financial was borrowed in my own name. The sum of Rs. 4,500 set down as loss on shares is my own personal loss—not the firm's loss; the firm, as such, had no transactions in shares.

The Commissioner remarked that there was nothing of importance in this man's evidence except the improbable story about the house.

The other two insolvents were then briefly examined.

Mr. Louis afterwards contended that reckless trading on the part of the insolvents was fully proved; and that concealment of property had plainly been brought home to Abdool Esmail. He also submitted that there was strong reason to believe that the chawl of buildings was in reality the property of the firm.

The Commissioner—In regard to Abdool Esmail it is in my opinion very clearly made out that he has committed an offence under section 50—a penal section—of the Insolvency Act. It appears to be perfectly clear that that house is still, and has been all along, substantially in his possession and control. He has been the beneficial owner of it. That being so he ought to have entered it in the schedule; and not having done so he has rendered himself liable to punishment for having concealed, with intention to defraud the body of his creditors, a portion of his property; and for that offence, coupled with the unsatisfactory nature of the dealings of the firm, I adjudge that that insolvent, Abdool Esmail, be imprisoned for a period of one year from the date of this order. With regard to the other two insolvents, concealment of property is not brought home to them, nor is any charge brought home to them which falls within clause 50, but under clause 51 they, equally with Abdool Esmail, are in my opinion shown to have been guilty of what really ought properly to be called reckless trading, which is called in the Act "a fraudulent contracting of debts, or contracting of debts without any reasonable or probable expectation, at the time when they are contracted, of paying the same." For that it appears to me that those two insolvents are liable to punishment under section 51 of the Insolvent Act. Therefore the judgment of the Court is that Vydina Mahomed and Hajee Rahimtoola Goolam Hossein be discharged after they shall have been in custody at the suit of the detaining creditor for a period of nine months from the date of this order.

Costs were allowed, and an order made for the amendment of the schedule by including the house in Coomberwaddy street among the assets.

In re Rustomjee Merwanjee Narelwalla.

This insolvent (who was in custody) came up for his first hearing.

Mr. Louis, on behalf of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, and Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of the Bombay Trading and Banking Company, appeared to oppose.

The liabilities of the insolvent were stated to be Rupees 4,91,178-3-6; the assets (good) Rs. 18,470-11-0, the assets (bad) Rs. 551-8-0, and the assets (doubtful) Rs. 46,073-0-1.

Mr. Louis said the grounds of his opposition were—concealment of property and reckless trading.

Mr. Mayhew stated that this was the fourth time that the insolvent had filed a petition, and that he believed there were no books by which the opposing creditors could ascertain the true state of his affairs.

The insolvent stated in answer to the Commissioner that he had been in prison since the first of March, and that he was manager to Messrs. Hussan and Company, Contractors for the Frere Land Company.

The Commissioner—There is not much work doing there just now, is there?

The Insolvent—They are working at present.

The Commissioner—What are they doing?

The Insolvent—Making canals &c.

The insolvent afterwards said that his salary was Rs. 100 a month, but he had not been paid since his confinement; and explained that in his capacity of manager to Messrs. Hussan and Co. he acted in behalf of Gunputrao Babajee, who had a share in the business.

The Commissioner asked Mr. Louis if he had any questions to ask the insolvent.

Mr. Louis to the insolvent—Have you been in a relation of partnership with Collett & Co.?

The Insolvent—Yes.

Mr. Louis—Can you explain a transaction you had with him as to a diamond ring?

The Commissioner said that, as this was the first hearing, they could not now enter into the general merits of the case. What the Court had decide now was merely whether an interim protection order should be granted.

Mr. Mayhew, who said that the insolvent was in custody at the suit of the Bombay Trading and Banking Company, submitted that he had made out no case whatever for his release from confinement.

A *rule nisi* was granted, and an interim protection order refused.

The Court then rose.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—7TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE ESQ.)

Salleh Mahomed Hajee Nuthoo and another vs. R. M. Dixon.

MR. KHUNDERAO on behalf of the plaintiff stated, that the action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 550, being the amount for a white riding horse sold and delivered to the defendant by his clients, as per bill dated 28th March 1866.

The defendant said that he purchased from plaintiffs a horse for a certain sum of money, and having paid that amount he was not liable for the present claim.

Mr. Khunderao at this stage of the proceedings requested His Honor to postpone the case for a future day, as a witness, whose evidence was very material to support the plaintiffs, was not before the Court. As the defendant raised no objection the Court postponed the case till Saturday next.

Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally vs. Shaik Adam Nooroodin.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 600, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having detained and refused to deliver, and had converted to his own use, three title-deeds in the Persian character belonging to the plaintiff.

The version of the plaintiff's story was that, he was the owner of three pieces of land at Surat, and in April 1865 the defendant having expressed his desire to purchase them the plaintiff delivered to him three title-deeds of the property in question, and obtained a receipt from him for the delivery of the same. Some time afterwards, when application was made to return the documents, the defendant said that they were deposited with him by way of mortgage. The advocate read the correspondence passed on the subject by the solicitors of the parties.

Mr. Hormusjee contended that they had a lien over the documents.

His Honor, after the parties and their witnesses had been examined, entered a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 600, to be reduced to nominal damages on the defendant's returning the title-deeds to the plaintiff: the defendant to pay Rs. 30 as costs.

(BEFORE MOROBA CANOBA, ESQ.)

Massab Futtah vs. Manchund Ragoonath.

A TRICK DETECTED THROUGH A MAGNIFYING GLASS.—In this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 192, being the principal and interest due to him on a promissory note passed by defendant on 5th March 1863.

In defence it was urged by Mr. Nusserwanjee that the promissory note was vitiated by the plaintiff making a material alteration therein without the defendant's knowledge and assent and after it was signed. The rate of interest originally mentioned in the note was one and a half per cent per month and that was altered as appeared on the note itself into two and a half.

His Honor after carefully examining the document by means of a magnifying glass and weighing the whole of the evidence adduced, was of opinion the alteration was made in the manner defendant deposed to. After expounding the law on the subject he ordered a verdict to be entered for the defendant with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WANT NEEDED—B. & B. S. Co.'s STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to draw the attention of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. to the great disadvantage they labour under in competition with the P. and O. Co. in starting ships such as the *Yamuna* crowded with passengers, and unprovided with either a surgeon or a stewardess.

Surely this is false economy, especially at a time of year when so many ladies, children, and invalid officers are leaving the country for home.

A COMPETITION-WALLAH.

THE CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Now that such pains are taken, and an extensive outlay of money expended, for the improvement of the Cathedral, I think our worthy Senior Chaplain might go a little further, and indent for four more chandeliers, like the three in the centre, to be placed on the side aisles (two on each side) which will lighten our present darkness, and tend to uniformity.

En passant, what think you of the cross on the water fountain before the Cathedral? I myself would sooner do without it, though there might be any amount of arguments on both sides of the question as to whether it should or should not be.

JACK IN THE CORNER.

7th May.

THE MAZAGON PORTUGUESE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Mazagon Portuguese Education Society to contradict the statements of some of your correspondents regarding their school at Mazagon. The school has been in existence only one month and 26 days (not 3 months as stated by one of your correspondents), and in spite of the vigorous opposition from certain quarters is progressing most satisfactorily. The allusion to the pay of the school-master is utterly false, and the insinuation regarding the funds of the Society clearly malicious.

I am further directed to state that the Committee will be most happy at all times to afford to any subscriber or donor, who may personally apply to them, the fullest information regarding the state of the school and the operations of the Society. The Committee beg to add that, as they happen to know the source of these attacks, they will positively decline to notice any further insinuations directed against the Society by designing parties.

J. N. MENDONCA, G. G. M. C., Secretary.

Mazagon, 7th May.

MR COWASJEE NOWROJEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your paper of May 3rd you have an article which does injustice to the University, an injustice which, I am sure, you will be more than willing to acknowledge, as it is the result of a very natural but complete misapprehension of the facts of the case.

You justly criticise the style of the letter of a young Parsee who signs himself "A Graduate," and proceed to reflect severely on the low standard in English required by the University, appealing to the letter to justify your reflection.

You will find on reference to the Calendar that Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee is not a member of the University. You were no doubt misled by the word graduate, which, however, is so far from showing that the writer of the letter has received an University education that it affords a presumption, almost amounting to proof, that he never even matriculated. Before the Indian Universities were founded, the Grant Medical College gave professional degrees to its own students, and I presume that it is the possession of a degree of this kind that enables Mr. Cowasjee to call himself a graduate. No such degrees have been conferred since the establishment of the University in 1857. You may be assured that such English as you have severely criticised in this young Parsee's letter would ensure the failure of candidates even for matriculation at the hands at least of this

UNIVERSITY EXAMINER.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The following paragraph in the local column of this day's *Times of India* is calculated to do me serious injury unless satisfactorily explained.

"A charge of cheating preferred against Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee, (coal contractor), before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, by Mr. B. Brown, Manager of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, has been withdrawn by the prosecution. Mr. Brown has since the charge was preferred been dismissed the service of the Company."

As to the withdrawal of the charge against Mr. Jamsetjee, this was done without my sanction or knowledge. The settlement was brought about by one of the directors of the Company, a friend of Mr. Jamsetjee, who at the same time arranged a dispute respecting a contract for the supply of coals to the mill for twelve months, which it was feared would have been cancelled if the action had been proceeded with.

Now as to my dismissal, which the writer of the paragraph has either knowingly or not connected with this coal business.

I have simply to state, that the whole of this unpleasant coal business had been settled some weeks before there was any idea of my leaving the Company. I maintain that my management of the mill gave entire satisfaction to the directors, as appears by their last printed report of February last. My dismissal was the result of my adhering to that principle of self-respect which English institutions develope in every English workman. I was the servant of the Company, but refused as any man, with a spark of English independence would have done, to wait on one of the directors at his private bungalow out of business hours, and further to be at the beck and call of any individual director; for this I received an immediate dismissal.

The question will shortly be brought before the Judges of the High Court, and the substantive damages that I confidently expect will be awarded to me will show the public that treatment such as I have received from the directors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company will not be sanctioned by English law.

B. BROWN,
Late Manager B. U. S. & W. Co.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

THE LOSS OF THE "JEDDO."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The concluding letter of Captain Methven is much more conclusive than I could have hoped or expected; in fact he proves beyond the possibility of a doubt the existence of currents constantly setting towards the Coast at Choul, during every tide, with more or less force, according to the state of the tide and the prevailing winds. Is it not curious, however, that "a long line of able navigators," as stated in Captain Methven's letter, "had not spoken," or noticed those currents before, and that now, as he states further on in his letter "since the loss of the *Jeddo* several navigators have come forward to state that they have been set out of their course or track in the same part?" Does not the testimony of these navigators confirm in a most remarkable way what I stated in my previous letters? The existence of the currents is now an established fact, and to my mind there is as little doubt as to the cause of them; and I firmly believe that after a quiet half hour over a chart with Captain Methven on his quarter deck, aided by a choice Manilla, if he likes one to help his reasoning faculties, he and I would differ but very little on the points at issue, and possibly he might thank me for a few hints that I could give him regarding the tides and currents along the Western Coast. He would likewise exonerate me from any intention of giving either himself or his brother officers "hard hits"; as anything I have said or written was never intended as such.

I have frequently discussed those subjects with captains at sea, both P. & O. Co.'s officers as well as others, but I do not feel called upon to volunteer a paper on the subject to the Superintendent of the P. & O. for the benefit of the officers of the Company, any more than he would be disposed to return me a passage ticket free to see the Paris Exhibition of 1867, though I have paid the Company a little fortune in the shape of passage money by their steamers.

My volunteering such a paper might savour of egotism on my part, and I might share the fate of the juvenile who was considerately whipped for attempting to impart to his grandmama certain mysteries regarding oral suction.

Captain Methven is sometimes in his letters as profound and as difficult to follow as the renowned Captain Bumsby; that is to say, it is difficult for a landsman to understand him; doubtless his brother seamen will have less difficulty. I think he would do well, however, to follow up the clue I have given him about tidal waves and their effects; he will find not one but several crossing his track in the Indian, China, and Australian seas, and he may rest assured that the investigation will be well worth the trouble, and when found, he can, as Captain Cuttle says, "make a note of."

The nodes of the tides and their corresponding heads are as definite round the globe as is the magnetic pole, and of quite as much, if not more, importance to navigators. I quite concur with Captain Methven that it is the duty of the Government to thoroughly investigate these facts, having means at its disposal which individuals have not. The utmost that any person alone can do is to call attention to the facts as I have done, and did more than two years ago, the reward being half a dozen lines on the first page of a small sheet of note paper. There are many bottomless drawers, however, at the India House, the Admiralty, and even in Bombay Castle.

W. S.

Western Coast, 5th May.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

BARODA, 5TH MAY.

THOSE of your readers who have been suddenly translated from a large station to a small one, who have been torn, for instance, from the social *shikar* of the happy hunting grounds of, say, Poona, to vegetate among the "antres vast, and deserts idle" of this flat, unprofitable country, will at once perceive the difficulty which at present almost cowes your correspondent, namely, that of finding something sufficiently interesting, and yet local enough, to put into a letter. Mr. G. A. Sala, of *Temple Bar* notoriety, employs an ingenious method of bookmaking apparently, which is, however, denied to the dweller in Camp Baroda. I mean the plan of walking about the street, and waiting till something appears which is connected with the subject in hand; you then write about it; if nothing appropriate turns up, you are sure to see something else, and then you write about that.

Well, I have mentally pervaded Baroda, ejaculating in the same inward manner, who will show us any new thing? From Dan even unto Beersheba, all is barren.

I may, perhaps, be permitted, under the circumstances, to abuse the ice man, who is not an ice man at all; at least, rumours are flying about to the effect that he knows nothing of his work, that the machine is up and all right, but that he does not know how to make the ice. If there be any truth in the saying "by their fruits ye shall know them," the Guicowar must be considered as singularly unfortunate in his selection of a manager. I believe the pay is three hundred a month, and four or five when the supply of ice commences; a consummation devoutly to be wished, as the weather is now of that kind which is popularly supposed to be intended as a warning to the wicked of what will befall them hereafter. High hot winds with lots of dust render our lives a burden to us. Every cart that passes raises clouds of the dry scorched sand; it really is time that the people of Baroda should mend their ways, for if good roads are the best test of civilization, we are backward indeed. I am happy to say, though, that, amid all the discomforts of the merry (?) month of May, the camp continues to be very healthy.

By the bye, as nautical men say, we have let go the painter; I mean that our artist, Mr. Rainford, having immortalised himself and the Guicowar, has left us for Kattywar, where I suppose he will depict no end of Waghers; at any rate there will be no *wag here* now that he is gone. All the excitement of His Highness's wedding has subsided; while it lasted no workmen of any sort were procurable, and even now they are not easy to get, for the lazy sluggards made such profits out of the happy occasion that they don't care to work till they have consumed their substance, and again want money.

CALCUTTA, 30TH APRIL.

THE Bankshall has been busy lately with the trials of the pilots who were on board the ships *Maharanee* and *Strathpeffer*, when the former became a total wreck and the latter took the ground when proceeding to sea, and was obliged to return to town for repairs. The details of Mr. Rutherford's trial for the loss of the *Maharanee* have already appeared in all the dailies, and the outside public here endorsed the verdict of acquittal with which it was attended. There were one or two points in the evidence, however, which appear curious to me, but perhaps the reason is that I am a landsman, and therefore not supposed to be up to all the mysteries of a sailor's profession. Yet it does appear singular that (if as was stated at the trial) one of the witnesses placed his hands on the chain of the anchor every half hour, he should not have felt that peculiar shake and tremble about it, which invariably shows that the ship is dragging her anchor. So it was, however; and as I am not disposed to impeach the veracity of the witness, I am obliged to put this conduct of the chain among those curious things "that no fellow can understand." At any rate the doomed ship was compelled to suffer this singular reticence on the part of the chain, and is at the present moment, I believe, under the waves. The wreck was sold the other day by Messrs. McKenzie, Lyall & Co., and purchased by Captain Mitchell, a ship-broker I think, for Rs. 5,700. Grave doubts are entertained by many as to the wisdom of this speculation, as it will cost as much or more to drag the cargo of the wrecked vessel from within her, but the purchaser appears to be sanguine of success, and I suppose he knows his business better than I do. The trial of the pilot who was in charge of the *Strathpeffer* came off on Saturday last, but I am not as yet aware of the result. There are to be some changes in the Bankshall, of a character very pleasing to the public. Captain Reddie, the Master Attendant, goes home shortly, and his place will be occupied by Captain Henry Howe, a gentleman who has been before the public for many long years, and has during that time gained golden opinions from all sorts of men. The former officer is a gentleman of the old school, intensely conservative, and therefore vexatiously obstructive. Almost every suggestion for the improvement of the port has met with opposition from him in one shape or another, and he has certainly been the *bete noir* of the Port Canning Company, whom he has always regarded with great dislike, and whose project meets with no favour at his hands. He has grievously thwarted them in many directions, and his departure therefore will be hailed with much satisfaction. His successor is a gentleman of more liberal ideas and with a keener perception of the real requirements of the port, so that we have great hopes of extensive improvements being carried on during his reign at the Bankshall. He is courteous to his subordinates, and civil and affable to the outside public.

We have lately had a "great" meeting of the educated natives for the purpose of doing honour to Viscount Halifax, and a more melancholy and disheartening exhibition was never witnessed. In the first place, the notification which appeared in the papers informed the public that this meeting was to be one of *the aggregate inhabitants of Bengal!* Imagine the aggregate inhabitants (whatever that may mean) of Bengal assembling in a room 20 by 10 in a narrow alley called "Larkin's Lane"! Well; in this "spacious apartment" assembled a lot of Baboos, with speeches cut and dry, and all determined to exalt the ex-Secretary to the stars, and evince in some unmistakeable manner their high appreciation of the many kindnesses he had shown them. All Calcutta,—that is the European portion of it,—looked on with bated breath, expecting some tremendous result as the appropriate conclusion to such painful parturition. But there is nothing new under the sun; and Dr. Johnson gave us long ago a good deal of wholesome advice on the vanity of human wishes and expectations. All this great to do ended in an address remarkable for nothing in particular. There was one man among them, it appears, who felt the disgrace of this sort of thing, and accordingly urged that the so-much-talked-of gratitude of the "aggregate inhabitants" be allowed to take a shape slightly more substantial than that of a piece of parchment, but his fate was nearly like that of the unfortunate wight who, at the famous meeting of the "Hot Muffin, Crumpet Baking and Punctual Delivery Company," at which Mr. Ralph Nickleby was present, was given over to the police, and by them incontinently turned out of the room, because he happened to make a remark, very sensible and practical in itself, but at variance with the resolutions at which the rest had arrived, long before they set foot in the room. And so the Baboo, worthy man as he evidently is, was snubbed, and at last sat down, as he declared, "under pressure," the nature and character of which he did not describe. One of the dailies sent its reporter there, a circumstance which created quite a sensation among the "aggregate inhabitants," as such visitors are not usually seen at the meetings of the said inhabitants. There was quite a flutter in the dovecot, and the civility, &c. &c., shown were quite overpowering, but this was apparently only a prelude to a very urgent entreaty on the part of one of the speakers, that the said Reporter should *not* chronicle what *he* witnessed, but should accept a report from the pen of the speaker aforesaid,—a proposition whose transparent character was seen through at once, and rejected decidedly. The very next issue of the *Hindoo Patriot* showed at once the sort of report which it was intended to be furnished. The sensible suggestion of the Baboo who spoke of the address as "that thing," and who urged that, for the credit of the "aggregate inhabitants," their gratitude should take some more tangible shape, was carefully excised, and we should never have known what occurred if that Reporter had not been there. Alas, for Young Bengal! Locke and Bacon, Milton and Shakespeare have not been able to exorcise the spirit of low grovelling, cunning and deceit which characterised the fathers and forefathers of the native gentlemen, or quicken them to a sense of those finer and nobler feelings which poor fallen humanity still retains amidst its wreck. The slavery and serfdom of centuries generated an intense love of gold in the breasts of the people, and the hateful passion still rules with unquestioned sovereignty. If this province, or, for the matter of that, all India, could be revolutionized and converted into perfect paradise by speechifying and scribbling, the aggregate inhabitants would have accomplished the glorious work long ago. There were men at this meeting who could have secured a bust, statue, or portrait of Sir Charles Wood, without asking for a shilling from any one of their countrymen; but nothing could be extracted from the "aggregate inhabitants of Bengal," even by the lofty scorn of one of the number, but a stupid address, all wind and gas!

But this has not been the only meeting which has afforded the public matter of gossip. Last Friday saw a meeting of the Justices of the Peace, when the sapient resolution was adopted of *not* erecting a public market. For the future then we must put up with all the filth, stench, and other abominations of our present bazaars, as it is hopeless to look for improvement at the hands of native owners, though one be a wealthy millionaire and the other the Maharanee of Burdwan. Is there any country under the sun in which the *auri sacra fames* is so terribly strong as in this miserable province? One would fancy that the initial article of a Bengalee's creed is that filthiness and comfort are cause and effect. Every rupee spent in removing the former is regarded as so much valuable coin utterly wasted away, and it is perfectly useless to point out that it has been really a most profitable investment. The consequence therefore is that every endeavour to cleanse and purify those markets and free them from the horrors of which they are at present full, is vigorously resisted, and the Municipal authorities are driven to the Police Court, and thence to the High Court, before anything can be done. The unseemliness of this will, it is to be hoped, attract the attention of the Legislature, and lead them to adopt the necessary measures for compelling proprietors of markets to obey the requirements of the Municipality. As to the present Municipality, it is quite as ugly and ridiculous a farce as the Council of the Lieutenant Governor itself, where the incessant tinkering of Legislative pots and pans is heard, but no one enactment of weight and importance is ever manufactured.

We have had another change in the weather, and rain has at last poured copiously down. It is now delightfully cool and pleasant, and the nights are nearly cold. The hearts of the poor agriculturists must be rejoicing, but what is to be done to meet the present distress is not very apparent. Projects are on foot for the construction of works of public utility in the district of Balasore, whereby the ryots may earn enough to keep the wolf from the door; but what about the other districts, where, if the scarcity is not so severe as it is in the one just named, it promises to become so before long? This question does not seem to have attracted attention [illegible] so that, like everything else in this bless[illegible], measures will be taken only when the [illegible] is actually on us. By the way, talking [illegible] hurricanes puts me in mind of the predictions of some meteorological (how I hate the word) phenomenon, who writes in the *Delhi Gazette*, and who has assured us that we may "look out for squalls" on or about the 9th of May. Old ladies are accordingly looking, or should look, to the state of the windows, doors, and glass-shutters, applying bars and bolts where needed, and generally fortifying themselves with very creditable prudence and foresight.

BENGAL.

WE learn that the disapproval of the Bengal Government has been conveyed to Captain Morton, the Deputy Commissioner of Gowalparah, of his manifestly arbitrary and illegal order to the Post Master of that station, warning him, under pain of punishment, not to carry out any rules of his department which might appear to put the public to inconvenience, without first consulting the Deputy Commissioner. The Bengal Government observed that Captain Morton's attempt to continue the order in question as a judicial one, reversible only on appeal to a higher court, is palpably absurd, as he must himself have known.—*Englishman, May 1.*

SHARKS.—The Hooghly seems, at present, to be infested with sharks, and bathing at out-of-the-way *ghats* has become dangerous. About seven o'clock last night a native female received a severe bite while bathing on the Howrah side of the river from one of these monsters; in fact it is apprehended that the wound is likely to prove fatal. Only two or three days ago a large shark is said to have been taken by some fisherman and killed; and many persons have been hurt of late by these fish.—*Id.*

A MAN-EATER.—Several persons walking on the *maidan* yesterday afternoon were a good deal alarmed, and two or three of them seriously hurt by a horse which had broken away from its *syce*. The animal in the first instance nearly killed a grass-cutter, by laying hold of him with his teeth, and dragging him for a distance of several yards, and then, seizing a native by the hip, the horse fairly dashed him to the ground. Neither did horses and cows escape the beast. Two ponies belonging to a hackney coach were dreadfully mangled, and the driver only escaped by rushing into his gharry, taking the precaution to set the ponies free before doing so. The horse is said to be the property of a gentleman, and was made over to some stable-keeper for the purpose of being broken in.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior has applied to His Excellency the Viceroy for the services of any military or civil officer, competent to educate and train his recently-adopted son, for the position he is (perhaps) destined hereafter to occupy. The Maharajah is, we hear, very desirous that the object of his future hopes and ambitions should know everything, embody every virtue, and become a prodigy in state-craft; and if it be accepted as an axiom that he

"Who drives a fat oxen must himself be fat,"

the selection of a satisfactory mentor may present some difficulties. The pay offered is Rs. 1,000 per mensem—no great bait to the possessor of such princely qualifications as are stipulated for, especially if a report speak truly that the chosen of Scindia is not the most promising of pupils.—*Pioneer, April 30.*

PESHAWUR.

A GENERAL court martial will shortly assemble either here or at Attock for the trial of an officer, and it is feared that his rank being such that it will be necessary for Field Officers to compose the court, but very few Field Officers will manage to get away on leave. The charges are serious, and from what has transpired at the court of enquiry which has just finished its sittings, will create a great deal of interest and excitement, almost as much as the *cause celebre* which was lately proceeding on at Agra. As the case is still in its infancy it would be unfair to say more at present.—*Pioneer, May 2.*

THE REFORM BILL.

(*From the Overland Mail, April 10.*)

A LARGE number of meetings in favour of the Government Reform Bill have been held during the week in all parts of the country. One of the largest gatherings in point of numbers was a meeting held at Rochdale on the 4th inst., at which 11,000 persons are said to have been present, though Mr. Bright only reckoned the numbers at 5,000. A resolution was passed, declaring that the Government bill, though coming short of what the unenfranchised were reasonably entitled to expect, will, if passed, prove a substantial and sensible advance towards a fair representation of the people, and ought, therefore, to be supported. Mr. Bright was very hoarse, and could not speak but with great difficulty. He told the meeting that the majority of reformers in the country had accepted the advice he gave three months ago, but the Government in preparing their bill had not accepted it. But the Government had difficulties and responsibilities of their own, and it became reformers to give their proposition a fair and candid consideration. That consideration had been extended to it, and the result was that it had been pronounced—and Mr. Bright concurred in the opinion—an honest bill, and one which offered the people a substantial improvement in the condition of their representation. The hon. member denounced the opposition of the Tories to the measure as factious to the very last degree. It was selfish, also, and stupid. It amounted to saying to those beyond the pale of the franchise, "You shall be outsiders every one of you for ever, unless, in a county, you can surmount the barrier of a 50*l* rental, or you can surmount the barrier, in a borough, of a 10*l*. rental." Mr. Bright was not quite sure that Lord Derby or any of his followers dare say that to the people of this country. But either their conduct was factious or immoral to the last degree in their opposition to the bill, or they had changed their minds and their convictions upon the subject of Reform, and conceived it to be their interest or their duty to resist in all future time any extension of the suffrage. "Depend upon it," he added, "if this bill is not passed, if there be a power in Parliament that can resist it, any idea of a redistribution of seats, or in fact of doing anything in this matter, must be for some time at least abandoned. You are to be condemned for ever, your working people, to exclusion. In the country which carries on a constitutional government by a representative system there are to be henceforth only one million of electors, and that million so placed, so distributed in regard to members and seats, that the representation of the people in the House of Commons is little better than a sham and a farce." Mr. Bright warned his hearers that if the present Government were thrown out and the Tories came in, they would very likely involve us in a war with America to get rid of Reform. "I would not trust," he said, "that Tory party. Their annals for the last hundred years have been annals of calamity to this country. To them we owe mostly what there is of ignorance and brutality, and of the abject poverty that is spread amongst the lowest and most hopeless class of society in this kingdom. And now, when you have a fair measure like this—fair, but moderate—I say that they are showing themselves in their old colours when they unite, it may be to a man, to resist this small concession to the people." In some subsequent remarks Mr. Bright said he had no doubt if the bill passed the Commons, it would get safely through the House of Lords.

On the same day, a great Reform demonstration was held in the Coloured Cloth Hall-yard of Leeds. From ten to twelve thousand persons were present. As this meeting was held to give expression to the popular feeling throughout the West Riding it possessed an eminently representative character. Lord Houghton presided, and speeches were delivered by Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Mr W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. Beaumont, M.P., Sir Francis Crossley, M.P., Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. E. A. Leatham, and other influential gentlemen. Resolutions were passed approving of the Government bill.

At a Reform meeting held at Walsall on the 4th inst., Mr. Charles Forster, M.P., said it was a dangerous thing to prophesy; and very dangerous to prophesy anything in politics; but still having regard to all the circumstances he believed that the second reading of the Reform Bill would be carried by a majority of from fifteen to twenty-five.

On the 5th inst. a Reform meeting was held at Oxford, the mayor in the chair. Both the City members were present. Mr. Cardwell expressed his opinion that the working classes were quite able to arrive at conclusions on the merits of any question, and that their accession in greater numbers to the political power of the country would strengthen the nation, and increase the independence of the people. Mr. Neate, M.P., and Professor Rogers also spoke. Resolutions and a petition in favour of the Government bill were adopted.

A meeting was held also at Exeter on the 5th inst. Mr. Acland wrote a letter, which was read, in which he expressed his opinion that the Government bill was an honest and moderate measure, and that the efforts of Reformers should be directed to secure its passing the second reading. Among the speakers were Sir John Bowring, and Mr. J. D. Coleridge, Q.C., who said he considered the bill a sensible and honest one, though not quite perfect.

A crowded meeting of the Reformers of Lambeth was held on the 5th inst. Both members for the borough were present. Mr. Doulton aroused the anger of his constituents by declaring that the Government bill does not meet the requirements of the country, and refusing to pledge himself to vote for it. A resolution was passed declaring that if he did not he should not again be returned for Lambeth. This was rather against the advice of Mr. Hughes, who promised to support the bill, and took upon himself to express a strong conviction that his colleague would do the same.

A town's meeting in Manchester on the 5th inst. in support of the bill was largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Potter, M.P., Mr. Graham, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Alderman Heywood and others. Mr. James, M.P., sent a letter from Liverpool, excusing his absence. He says he does not approve of the "fragmentary measure" proposed by the Government, and he reserves his liberty "to adopt such a line as he shall think least likely to be attended with inconvenience in the progress of affairs."

A meeting of working men was held on the 5th inst. at St. Martin's Hall, at which resolutions were passed in favour of the Government bill. Mr. George Potter was the chairman, and made a speech, in which he said the meeting had been convened for a three-fold purpose—first, to consider the claim of the Government on the country and the working classes to help them to carry the Reform Bill through Parliament; secondly, to denounce the vile conspiracy between the aristocratic Whigs and the Tories in their factious opposition to defeat this bill, and prevent a portion of the working classes from obtaining their political franchise; thirdly, to deny, refute, repudiate, and condemn the base, wilful, and malicious calumnies that have been uttered against the working classes of this country by a few members of the House of Commons.

Meetings have also been held at Loughborough, Bolton, Over Darwen, Accrington, Hawick, Cockermouth, Cirencester, Colchester, Torquay, Southampton, Middlesborough, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Stockton, Burslem, Rochester, Maidenhead, South Shields, Gateshead, Sunderland, Reading, Worcester, Bristol, Gloucester, Maidstone, Wolverhampton, Wakefield, Chelmsford, Merthyr, Wisbeach, Rotherham, Tewkesbury, Shoreham, Durham, Todmorden, and a number of smaller towns.

Several Essex members gave their views on the Government bill a night or two since at a meeting in Colchester. Mr. Rebow considered it a very excellent measure. As regarded the borough qualification, he happened, during the late election contest, to name, as a proper extension of the suffrage, the very figure which the Government had adopted. He was, therefore, perfectly satisfied with it in that respect, and he believed it to be a bill which would enjoy the support and good opinion of a vast majority of the people of England. Sir Thomas Western concurred in this opinion. Mr. Hardcastle predicted the success of the bill. He believed that the number of inhabitants of the cave of Adullam was already gradually diminishing, and when the Opposition came to draw that celebrated cave he hoped it would prove a blank, and that they would not even find a "rat" there.

Several meetings have been held in Scotland in favour of the bill. On the 3rd instant, at a crowded meeting in the City Hall, Glasgow, resolutions and petitions in favour of the bill were unanimously adopted. Amongst the advocates of the measure who addressed the meeting were the Lord Provost and Mr. Dalglish, M.P. Another large meeting was held on the 3rd instant, for a similar object, at Greenock, and there, too, a series of resolutions were adopted supporting the bill, and trusting that ministers would in due time complete the important question of the redistribution of seats, not forgetting the undoubted claims of Scotland to an increase of members. The annual Convention of the royal burghs of Scotland was held at Edinburgh on the 3rd and 4th instant. At the second day's sitting a motion was discussed, of which notice had been given the previous day by Mr. Fyfe, to petition Parliament in favour of the Reform Bill. The motion was met by the previous question, on the ground that the Convention had no business to interfere with an English bill. It was replied that the members appointed under the Reform Bill, if carried, would have to legislate for Scotland. On a division the motion was carried by 30 to 1, one declining to vote.

A large meeting of dockyard men and others was, on the 4th inst., held at Devonport, to consider the sixteenth clause of the Reform Bill. The whole of the speakers were dockyard men, and were unanimous against the clause, giving as a reason that it was introduced because Devonport rejected Government nominees. They looked upon the clause as a stigma upon themselves. It was agreed to memorialise the Government to expunge the objectionable clause. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Chatham on the 6th inst., on the same subject. Mr. Otway, member for Chatham, and Mr. P. W. Martin, one of the members for Rochester, were present, and energetically condemned the proposed disfranchisement, and promised to use every effort to endeavour to get clause 16 expunged from the Reform Bill. A similar meeting of the Woolwich Arsenal employés was held on the 7th inst.

The civil servants of the Crown, who are now disfranchised in virtue of their offices by an Act passed in 1789, think that they have a good right to be considered in the new Reform Bill, and on the 4th inst. held a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Scudamore, of the Post Office, to urge their claims. The chairman remarked that the franchise could only be withheld from them on the ground either that they would yield like cowards on the first pressure, or endeavour to obtain some improper gain by the exercise of their votes. Either supposition was an insult and a disgrace to men in their position. Mr. Anthony Trollope strenuously supported the object of the meeting, as did Mr. Edmund Yates and other gentlemen, and a petition embodying their views was agreed to.

Sir William Hutt, whose course in giving notice of an amendment to the Government proposal caused so much excitement on the banks of the Tyne, has quite made it up with his constituents. He attended two meetings at Gateshead on the 4th inst., explained that his object was thoroughly honest, and was so recognised by the Government. He said the bill was as certain to pass as that the tide would rise in the Tyne on the following day. A communication has also taken place between Mr. Hanbury Tracy and the electors of the Montgomeryshire boroughs. Having ascertained, at a personal interview, that Mr. Tracy would persist in supporting Lord Grosvenor's amendment, they were emphatic in expressing their decision that they would never give him another vote, and one member of the deputation informed Mr. Tracy that he would never represent them again. It appears also, from a correspondence which has been published, that Mr. Bouverie declines to promise to support the bill; and Lord Richard Grosvenor has announced his intention to vote for his brother's amendment. Mr. H. Grenfell attended a meeting at Hanley, on the 4th inst., and explained that, though at first he was dissatisfied with the bill, he had now resolved to give it his support.

Mr. Lowe has received a remonstrance from sixty-one of his constituents against the course he has adopted on Reform. They accuse him of having made his speech on the bill in utter recklessness of consequences to the Liberal party and to the Government of Earl Russell. "You were sent," they say, "to Parliament to represent this borough as a Liberal member, and now you are found running from your allegiance to the Liberal cause on a vital point, and eliciting by your animadversions on a great Liberal principle vehement cheers from the Tory benches." The remonstrants have observed with pain and regret the ungenerous and unjust satire Mr. Lowe has flung on the masses of his fellow working countrymen in saying of them, "If you want venality, ignorance, drunkenness, and the means of intimidation; if you want impulsive, unreflecting, violent people, where would you look?" Mr. Lowe, in reply, denies the charge of recklessness as to the position of the Liberal party, and regrets that Earl Russell has lost the majority of seventy or eighty which he inherited from Lord Palmerston; but "the question is—who is to blame for this? I, who have preferred my principles to my party, or the Government who have committed themselves to such a measure as renders it necessary for many moderate and conscientious men to choose between them and the permanent interests of their country?" Mr. Lowe does not admit that he has broken faith with the electors, and refers to his address last year as a sufficient indication of the course he would take on such a bill as that now before the House of Commons. Lastly, referring to the charge which he was said to have brought against the working classes of "venality, ignorance, drunkenness, impulsiveness, and violence," &c., he quotes his speech to show that he intended his words to refer to the voters at the bottom of some of the constituencies.

Mr. Lowe, in a letter to the *Times*, maintains that Mr. Gladstone had no right to answer his speech on the Franchise Bill anywhere but in the House of Commons, and he accuses the right hon. gentleman of making attacks on his character, conduct, and abilities. "It is unworthy," adds Mr. Lowe, "of the position of Mr. Gladstone to retail second hand misrepresentation after it has been for weeks circulated by that portion of the press which advocates his views, especially when supported by the ignoble arts of omitting what I did say, or interpolating what I did not."

Mr. Horsman has addressed a letter to the chairman of the late Reform meeting at Stroud, which passed a vote of "no confidence" in Mr. Horsman, alleging that that meeting was conducted by persons whose attempts to unseat him at the last election had no other effect than placing him at the head of the poll. "My friends and supporters at Stroud," writes Mr. Horsman, "well know that the course I am now taking on the Reform question is consistent with the opinions that I have held and expressed ever since my first entrance into public life, and that for them I have sacrificed popularity and deliberately renounced office. But while I am far from under-estimating the sacrifices that have exposed me to many misrepresentations and separated me from many friends, I feel more than compensated when the battle, which at one time I fought almost alone in the Liberal ranks, has now been taken up by so considerable a section of the Liberal party that the fate of this ill advised and fragmentary measure of the Government will soon, I hope, be placed beyond a doubt."

A Mr. Edward Owen Greening, of Manchester, is circulating a lithographed letter, suggesting that the leading Reform Associations should form a national holiday, run cheap excursion trains to London, and fill Parliament-street with a gathering such as greeted Garibaldi.

DIARY OF A JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA.

FROM EL-KHATIF IN THE PERSIAN GULF TO YAMBO IN THE RED SEA, DURING THE YEAR 1819.

BY

CAPTAIN G. FORSTER SADLIER, OF H. M.'S 47TH REGIMENT.

(*Continued from our last issue.*)

July 23rd.—Marched at 4-55 P. M. of 23rd, and continued our route nearly N.W. 1-20 of 24th. Here we halted in the neighbourhood of a camp of Bedouins, and lay down till daylight, when we moved about five miles further north and halted at the wells of Oomerrubeeah, the spot on which I had been detained for three days.

July 24th.—P.M. The march was unexpectedly countermanded, and we halted for the night.

July 25th.—A.M. As usual the Turks would not allow the Bedouins to remove their camels from the camp to graze; the camels starving, the Bedouins grumbling, the Turks swearing. Several camels had been carried off by the Bedouins, who had received in advance that portion of the hire which the avarice of the Sheikhs of the tribe allotted to the owners of these animals.

In the evening we marched at 4 o'clock, and not expecting to meet with water, all the water-camels were loaded. Continued till 1-30 a westerly course through a hilly country which was barren, more firm, and not so sandy as the flat desert. Here we halted, and water was discovered in a large well in the plain, which is surrounded with hills. It appeared that this water was supplied by the winter rains which collected in this plat or plain, and this well derived its precarious supply solely from this source. Neither regularity nor precaution was observed in the use of this water, and the well soon became empty. Our night marches were rendered more tardy and unpleasant than on the former march. The convoy consisted of nearly six hundred camels, moving in tents and fifties, each person's baggage forming a separate corps. The moon, which afforded us a cheerful light, was as yet too faint to enable me to mark the route by the compass with any degree of precision. I imagine that the latter part of our route was W.N.W.

One part of the arrangement of our march appeared to me very judicious, and forcibly brought to recollection the justness of the simile which the Arabs so frequently introduce in comparing the desert to the ocean, and in considering the camel as the ship of the desert. An advanced guard, accompanied by the guides, moved on in front under the command of an officer of cavalry, and a large lantern, elevated by a pole affixed to the saddle of a camel, appeared like the top light of a commodore's ship, to which the column was expected to pay attention. During the night several pistols were discharged from front to rear to show the position of the different groups, and to prevent their becoming too widely extended.

July 26th.—Replenished our stock of water in the forenoon, which was rather a fortunate circumstance, as the well became dry. We marched at 4 P. M., keeping a W. by S. course, and halted at 8 A.M. of 27th in a high situation. No water procurable; the air rather cooler, and the desert better covered with grass tufts and bushes. I observed the babul tree* in blossom, and a few wild bare trees, which produce a plum, common all over India. We saw a few deer, and two or three hares were killed on the march. The only situations in which I have seen deer or antelopes were those where water was not procurable, and as all the wells are too deep for the animal to get at the water without artificial means, I imagine that months elapse without their being able to taste of it. This march was on the beaten road that runs from Ul-Ahsa to Remah.

Marched at 4 P.M. 27th, and continued on the high-road till midnight, when we lost it; the desert becoming sandy we did not halt till 8 A.M. 28th; route westerly. One Turk died on the march and several horses. During the stage no water to be procured.

The day was fortunately cloudy and rather cooler. Through the inattention of the camel-drivers, the camel on which the walls and poles of my tent were loaded strayed, and the whole for ever lost.

One of the Bedouins picked up a hedgehog on the march, and now brought it to me as a present; the animal was not so large as those I have generally seen in India. My curiosity being gratified, I returned the little creature to the Bedouin, who repeated the Bismillah, and having skinned it, set it on the coals and made an excellent broil. The Bedouins eat all the wild animals they find throughout the desert—the jerboa, they lizard or goana, and even snails, considering all wild animals (with the expection of the hog) as created for the use of man. They have no repugnance to anything provided it has been "hulalled." There are, however, fewer animals in the desert of Arabia than in any wild of the same extent on the face of the globe. Throughout a long march over an open country, where everything is exposed to view, you may probably see a dozen jerboas, three or four hares, which are remarkably small, as many goanas, and probably half a dozen bagra caras or desert partridges, with the breast black, from whence they take their name; there are a few blue pigeons; crows are rarely seen.

July 28th.—4 P. M. marched three hours west and halted at Remah, where we found a Bedouin encampment of the tribe of Subeeyh, amounting to two thousand families. There are seven very deep wells. I had provided and brought with me four poles, and two wheels to erect a sheers for drawing water. The depth of the wells is thirty-five fathoms, and we used camels to draw up the buckets.

Many of the people had not arrived at the last stage when we set off. Several Persian and Cabul mendicants who had set out with the hope of accompanying this convoy, and ensuring their route to Mecca, died of fatigue and the privation of water. When we moved in the evening there only remained two mushukhs of water from the stock I had brought with me, of which I had been as liberal as prudence admitted. From the situation of this spot Remah, and the meaning attached to the name—a spear or a place of battles in the centre of the desert—it appears to be a spot of some importance in the desert. If necessary the wells may be easily filled, and there then would remain no possibility of passing by this route; therefore the possession of these wells is a matter of as much consequence in this desert as the retaining a citadel or fortified city would prove on the continent of Europe.

July 29th.—The process of watering occupied the attention of all persons. The Arab encampment removed to some distance to give place to the convoy. Several persons who had been left behind arrived during the day. In the afternoon a thunder-storm, followed by a very heavy fall of rain, upset our camp, and drenched every soul. Night came on before we could repair the damages sustained, which in our situation were of serious consequence; each load was completely water-soaked. The Pacha visited this spot a few months after the capture of Deriah, and punished this tribe for not having obeyed his summons to assist in the reduction of the Wahabee.

I had here an opportunity of witnessing the camel in the performance of a labour to which one would imagine he is ill adapted by nature, and on expressing my surprise at so unusual a sight as that of a camel converted into a draft animal, the Kashif informed me that the Pacha's guns were principally dragged by camels from the Red Sea to Deriah.

The Turks are not much advanced in the sciences of mechanics beyond the Arabs, to whom this laborious duty was generally entrusted; therefore the arrangements of harnessing the animal, or applying his powers to the best advantage, could not be expected from either, although the proof of the ability and fitness of the animal has been ascertained, and may be advantageously improved upon by our Indian armies should their services be required in a similar soil and country.

June 30th.—Marched at 6-30 A. M. We were two hours loading; the camels could scarcely move under the weight of several loads which had been so soaked that they could not be lifted. It was necessary to move from this spot as the Bedouins had been deprived of water for thirty-six hours and would not submit any longer. Our route was S.S.W. over a hilly country, gravelly surface. In many places the rain-water had lodged, and the desert appeared refreshed by this fall of rain which had done us so much injury. We halted at Sumama at 12, found a small supply of rain-water in a nulla, on the banks of which were several babul trees of a large size. From the appearance of this nulla I should suppose it to be a torrent after each fall of rain in the winter season. The forenoon was cool, and we suffered little inconvenience from the sun. It is worthy of remark that even on the hottest days no occurrence of *coup-de-soleil* had taken place, although the people had been constantly exposed.

To the west of Remah is the province of Nedjd, to the north-east the province of Debenah, and to the east the province of Sumama. We were now to traverse the province of Nedjd.

July 31st.—Marched at 5-30 A.M.; continued our route along the bank of the nulla. The hills by which it is formed are composed of gravel, covered with large loose stones, and extremely barren. At 10-30 came to the wells of Ul-Begah, in one of which we found some good water. We proceeded till 1 P.M. when we descended from those hills by a very rugged declivity and entered the plain of Aoormuh, where we halted at 2-30; no water to be procured. The first part of our route was S.S.W. along the nulla, we then proceeded S.W., and approached this place by a westerly course. This plain is covered with stones and very barren. In the nulla we found some pools of rain-water, but none in the plain; the nulla runs N.N.E., but is lost in the desert. Aoormuh is a division of the district of Musajidee. We suffered much inconvenience from the scorching heat of the sun during this march, and the evening closed with a thunder-storm accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. The spot on which we had encamped on the plain was very low; a torrent of rain-water rushing from the higher ground inundated the camp.

August 1st.—Marched at 6-30 A. M., and descended into a second plain, crossed this plain and a range of red sand hills. We arrived at 12 o'clock at Gah-ul-Bubban, and found a stream of rain-water called Nifooz-ul-Bubban, which induced the Kashif to halt. The sun was oppressively hot. Our route was W.S.W. for the first part, and the latter west. The Kashif despatched several Arabs to gain intelligence of the detachment which he was ordered to remove from Saleemiah, and of which he has not yet obtained any information. This caused us to make a circuit to the southward.

August 2nd.—We marched at 11 A.M. in the direction of Munfooah; halted at 4 P.M. in the mountains. A heavy thunder-storm and fall of rain obliged us to halt here in a miserable plight. The air extremely cold.

August 3rd.—We pursued our route to Munfooah, which bore south, and encamped within a mile of that place, which is surrounded with extensive ruins of walls and boorjes. This points it out to have been once in a more flourishing condition. The site of Deriah is in a deep ravine north-west of Munfooah, about ten miles distant. It is now in ruins, and the inhabitants who were spared, or escaped from the slaughter, have principally sought shelter here. The afternoon closed with a heavy fall of rain and a thunder-storm.

The Kashif sent one-half the detachment in the direction of Saleemiah, to enable the party stationed there to effect a junction. It appears they had been engaged in a quarrel with the Bedouins, and although they were reported to amount to one hundred cavalry, they were not able to evacuate their station and join our party, which was in consequence obliged to make a circuit to the south.

When at Remah the Kashif recommended me to send two Bedouins and one of my own servants one march to the rear, in the hope of recovering the camel and tent which had been lost on 28th, and as he purposed to remain two days at Remah, I consented. The owners of the camel returned to seek their camel, and my man, mounted on a zalool or riding-camel, which I had purchased at Oomerrubeeah, accompanied them. They were unsuccessful in their search, and returned to the wells at Remah about two hours after our departure. My man was seized by the Subeeyh tribe, his arms and camel taken from him, and the murderous sword of the Bedouin was unsheathed to end his existence. He stated to them that he was an Arab of the other coast, and begged them to spare his life. They deferred their decision till the following morning, when he was stripped, and permitted to depart in company with the two Bedouins, who had been treated with kindness by those of the other tribe. These two barbarians obliged this unfortunate man to walk barefoot for four days. They gave him each day a small portion of camel's milk, but would not share one mouthful of the provisions they had obtained at the Bedouin camp; they all arrived here on the forenoon of this day.

The western route from Ul-Ahsa to Deriah via Saleemiah is to be accomplished in ten days. The Kashif publicly expressed his intention of proceeding by the usual route, although he had long determined to avoid encountering the Saadeh tribe; he therefore suddenly changed his route to the N. W., and sent an express to order the Saleemiah party to join at Remah, where, not hearing of this detachment, he turned to the south, and thus after a laborious march of fourteen days we arrived here completely worn out with fatigue. During the first part of the march we travelled by night as there was little chance of an attack, in which case our party could not perform the double duty of repelling on the one side, and on the other of guarding their own Bedouin cameimen, who would have been happy to associate with the assailants, or to throw down their loads and desert us, in which case we must eventually have fallen a prey to the one party or the other, as our stock of water, provisions, and baggage must have fallen in their hands. Of the Saleemiah party I was not able to gain any particular intelligence, but from the anxiety expressed by the Kashif I imagined that party to have been in a very perilous situation.

Awaiting the return of the party from Saleemiah we halted three days, during which I had leisure to visit Munfooah, which contains about two thousand families. In it there are some good houses built of mud and stones, some two stories high, with flat roofs. This place was surrounded with a wall and ditch which the Pacha ordered to be razed. The village of Riad is situated to the north, about a mile distant, and separated by the ruins of walls and houses. Riad is not so well peopled as Munfooah. Each village is surrounded by extensive date plantations, well supplied with water from deep wells. In the winter season the torrents from the barren mountains form a large stream which inundates the valley. The inhabitants were at that moment in a more wretched state than at any prior period since the establishment of the power of the Wahabees. Their walls, the chief security for their property, had been razed, and many of the inhabitants from Deriah found shelter in the date-groves. The year's crop had been consumed by the Turkish force, and there neither remained wheat nor barley to be purchased. In these two villages there was not a horse.

Notwithstanding the wretched condition of these people, they made a show of resistance, and during the first day would not permit any of our party to enter either of the villages. They barricaded their houses, and appeared armed on the flat roofs. Their Sheikh declined to visit the Kashif; for the supplies which they afterwards furnished they extorted at the rate of four German crowns for a sheep, and one piaster was demanded for three eggs; a few bad peaches and figs in the same proportions; water-melons as also musk-melons were very bad; a few brinjals, onions, and some spinage or greens were the only vegetables that I observed. We procured some clover and straw for the cattle.

Camel's flesh of a very bad quality was exposed for sale in an open space near the village, where there was a kind of market held each day since our arrival. Since our departure from Ul-Ahsa such was the scarcity of other meat and provisions that the flesh of the camel was in common use. Whenever, either on the march or in camp, a camel was observed to exhibit symptoms of illness, the Bismilla was repeated, and the knife afforded a speedy release from misery to the unfortunate animal; the flesh was soon separated from the bones, which were not disjoined, and the skeleton remained on the plain to mark our route.

The cotton plant is to be found in the gardens in the neighbourhood of both villages, and at a former period the cultivation of wheat and barley was extensive. Indian corn* is also cultivated.

I was very particular in my inquiries respecting the late heavy falls of rain, which to me was an unexpected occurrence in Arabia at that season of the year. The villagers informed me that such an occurrence had not before taken place within the memory of the oldest Arab in their village, but that during the cold season or winter the weather was usually very cold in this elevated and mountainous district, at which period frequent heavy falls of rain were to be expected. An old Arab of Munfooah, of whom I made some inquiries on this subject, replied to one of my questions by exclaiming, "God is great; I have lived to see three wonders in one day—a Turk and a Feringee at Munfooah, and rain at mid-summer!!!"

The only villages which were mentioned to me as being in the neighbourhood of Deriah are Erza, Riad, Munfooah, Doorunbah, Aun, Rumlah. To the south are the villages of Sahmiah, Kharjee, and Khota. The name of Imameh was also mentioned, but it was described as a place of little importance at the present moment and totally unknown to the Turks. Of the course of a river inserted in many of the modern maps and made to run close to Ul-Ahsa, I have to remark that there are certainly many torrents formed by the winter rains which shape their courses according to the directions of the valleys between the mountains of this district, but as they are only periodical they ought not to be magnified into a river. It is probable that the incidental collection of water in those valleys at a certain season, and the great abundance of water near Ul-Ahsa, both in the shape of natural lakes (but totally unconnected) and of wells, reservoirs, and springs, which are to be met with in every direction in its neighbourhood, have given rise to the idea of a river or torrent having at some former period forced its way to the sea. The Arabs at this moment insist that there is a river which passes under ground, the stream of which has never been seen by any human being. They imagine that those springs which gush up are supplied by the superabundance of the waters of this river, and that similar springs in the neighbourhood of Bahrein derive their existence from the same source. This is to be considered rather as a figurative description than as a premeditated falsehood. Kotzebue in his travels in Italy gives an interesting account of the subterraneous streams near Medina.

Our detention at Munfooah was prolonged till 13th of August, when the Saleemiah party reached us, and the following facts transpired. At Kharjeh, near Saleemiah, four Sheikhs of the tribe of Saood resided, one of them named Abdoolah, and another Abdool Uzeez, names which have heretofore appeared very conspicuous in the history of the descendants of Wahab. To these Sheikhs the Pacha had extended mercy and a promise of future protection; he had even presented some with khylats. On His Excellency determining to abandon this side of Arabia, he directed the Chokadar Bashee of Saleemiah to destroy these Sheikhs, but as his party amounted only to fifty men, he did not possess the means of openly effecting his master's order, and resorted to treachery. He invited the Sheikhs to a repast which closed with the assassination of these four men. A few days subsequent to this event a party of one thousand six hundred Bedouins obliged the Turks to take shelter within the walls. From this situation they were released by the apppearance of the reinforcement.

To the conduct of the Chokadar is to be attributed the want of confidence in the people of Riad and Munfooah; not a man would venture within the limits of our camp. Those with whom I conversed in the neighbourhood of the village appeared to be implacable enemies to the Turks, and they avowed themselves to be of the Wahabee Faith. Several of their relatives were residing at Ras-ul-Khima, with respect to the fate of which place they expressed and evinced a considerable degree of interest.

August 13th.—On the morning of the 13th August we marched at 5; the first part of our route was north; we turned off suddenly to west, and following the course of valleys formed by very barren hills, we reached the site of the ruins of Deriah at 11 A. M. To the west an extensive range of hills extends north-west and south-east, and another range is seen to the north apparently running to the north-east. These ruins are very extensive, and the remains of walls formed of yellow earth and partially faced with stone, cemented by this earth, mark the site of the principal city, which was closely built on a natural eminence, protected on one side by a deep ravine, and to the west by a range of boorjees connected by a wall.† This western side was denominated Tarefa, and was separated from the eastern town called Sellé, by the principal ravine. This side was also enclosed by boorjees and a wall. The ravine afforded a communication with the other part of the town which was situated to the north, and which was not so well protected as the southern. Through this ravine a stream flows throughout the year, and in the winter it is increased to a torrent. In each, however, there are the remains of several good houses now in a state of dilapidation; the walls of the fortification have been completely razed by the Pacha, and the date plantations and gardens destroyed. I did not see one man during my search through these ruins.

The gardens of Deriah produced apricots, figs, grapes, pomegranates; and the dates were of a very fine description; citrons were also mentioned, and many other fruit trees, but I could only discern the mutilated remains of those I have mentioned. Some few tamarisk trees are still to be seen.

Leaving Deriah to the left we soon entered a deep ravine by a very abrupt descent, and continued a W.N.W. route through a sandy run, which appeared to be the bed of a torrent, and halted at 4 P.M. at Oineeah, anciently Deriah; this is an extensive valley of ruins, in which are some inhabitants and very extensive date plantations and fig trees. This valley has also at some former period been well peopled, but now presents a scene of wretchedness.

It is hardly to be expected that the morals of the Bedouins would be improved by the intrusion of the Turks, and however famed the Arabs may be for the chastity of their females in their secluded state as pastoral Arabs (far removed from an intimacy with the vices of cities), it has unfortunately arisen as one of the concomitant circumstances attending the introduction of a numerous and depraved soldiery, that the morals of these people have become tainted by the introduction of vices hitherto said to be unknown; among them it is very well ascertained that an open or public disregard of chastity has never been noticed by any traveller who may have visited Arabia, and my surprise was called forth by witnessing the misery of several Bedouin girls who had followed the camp from Riaz, and even from Remah. They proceeded generally on foot, dependent on the occasional attention of a Turk, who probably had shared their favours, and in return permitted them to ride on one of his camels, thus forsaking a life of innocence for the most horrid state to which human nature could be debased—that of a common prostitute, following a Turkish camp through the deserts of Arabia.

August 14th.—Marched from Oineeah at 4 in the morning of 14th, continued our route through the valley which opened into a plain, which we crossed, and entering a ravine we ascended another range of hills, from which we descended by a very rugged road into the plain Husseeah, bounded by broken mouldering hills; the road was generally hard and good; the track of the Pacha's guns still visible; and, excepting the descent from the hills of Deriah yesterday, and this rugged road in descending into this plain, little difficulty could have been experienced in conveying the guns. The first part of our route was W. by N.; in crossing the plain we marched west and reached this spot by a W.S.W. course. Here we procured good water from wells. It was 1 P.M. when we arrived at Husseeah.

August 15th.—Marched at 4 in the morning, our route north-west over a table-land, gravelly soil, from which we descended at 6 by a very abrupt, rugged pass, and passed through a valley which led into a widely extended plain. At 10 passed some ruins of walls and boorjees, to which the name of Kussur-ul-Burra is given. Here are a few wells and date trees, but no inhabitants. Our route to these remains of a village was W.N.W., and continuing our march through this widely extended plain we halted at 1 P.M. Aboorj, in the corner of a square-walled enclosure, points out this spot, to which the name of Aoorez is given; here we procured water, which was rather bitter, from a few wells. This plain is bounded to the north-east by rugged mouldering hills; the plain extends north-west and south-east; its soil is gravel, very flat, and barren; the latter part of our route was north-west.

August 16th.—Marched at 3-30 this morning; our route W.N.W. The desert barren, and the soil gravelly. Arrived at 9-30 A.M. at Surumdah, the walls of which have been razed by the Pacha. There are some inhabitants residing here, and its date groves are to be seen from a great distance. The grounds in the neighbourhood had been cultivated to a considerable extent, and near it are the ruins of another village called Miriah. Here are several wells, the water of which is not, however, good. In the afternoon it blew a hurricane, and the clouds of sand which floated in the air obscured the sun, although it shone peculiarly bright; the air became oppressively hot.

This was evidently a gust of the Kamsim, and it was fortunate for us that it had set in so late in the day.

(*To be continued*).

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* Mimosa.

* Dourah.

† The foundation of the walls apparently built with large flat stones which are found in abundance in the hills to the north; these were strongly cemented with yellow earth, and of which latter material the upper part of the walls was composed; this earth is very adhesive, and found in abundance all over this part of Arabia; the greater part of the houses are usually built of it. The process of building is very simple. A pit is dug where this earth is expected to be found, and water poured in to mix it into mortar, layers of which are formed of the breadth of the wall by means of a few planks made into the form of a long box; when one layer is completed and dry, another is added, and thus a house is constructed of three or even four stories, the walls of which is one solid mass of this earth, which requires only the labour of the father and his children. Limestone is found near Deriah, but the scarcity of fuel precludes its being brought into use for building, although a sufficiency is procured for white-washing and sometimes for plastering.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE.—The Washington correspondent of the *Times* furnishes a description of how business is transacted in the United States Congress. "A few days ago," he says, "a member of the House concluded a speech by reciting the whole of the poem, "How sleep the brave who sink to rest." The ladies in the galleries were charmed. The Speaker was busy writing notes. The members were chiefly asleep. Another afternoon the proceedings were enlivened by one member telling another that he had "uttered a falsehood," and the accused retorting that he would not shelter himself behind the rules of debate, but that his friend knew where to find him. The glorification of American "institootions" is simply wonderful, and it is nearly always received with applause. Here is an example of this style of oratory quoted from the official *Globe*. The speaker was a Mr. Grinnell:—"No, Mr. Speaker; let us proclaim to the world, and let it go forth that having conquered the rebellion, having subdued the rebel army, we are prepared to rule this land and make our people free. And when that proud old bird of freedom shall soar across the land, bearing in his beak the broad banner of beauty and glory, let all its stars unfolded to the world proclaim in a language which will make thrones and tyrannies tremble to their centres—'This is the home of the free.'" (Applause.) That Kings, Queens, and Emperors are always trembling before the "starry banner" is a theory that the members of Congress are never tired of proclaiming. The written essay tells heavily on the spirits of members, and yet all resort to it in turn, except a few who are able to trust to their natural gift for debate. The majority of the members seldom speak without making vehement professions of their sincerity and disinterestedness, which are doubtless chiefly addressed to their constituents. They are usually something like the following passage, which I quote from the speech of Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania:—"But if I stood alone on this floor, and it was my last utterance, holding the high trust which God had given me, with a nation in travail, and in view of the dark portents that cloud the horizon and shake the very atmosphere around us, I would say to the people—Awake from your false security, or prepare yourselves for another holocaust. Here I have taken my stand, and by the help of God I will maintain it to the end. Others may falter in the trial, but through me no right shall be abridged, no privilege surrendered, no single leaf plucked, no jewel torn from the crown of the representative body." It would be easy to quote from any day's debates a large selection of these flowers of congressional rhetoric.

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers. Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.

Solicitors. Messrs. Kelly, Horn, and Manisty.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.... J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
Do.	On Demand		1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
S. D. Birch, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India.)
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0⅛d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0⅛d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0⅛d.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England		2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes		1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.. .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	3 months certain		4	do.
do.	6	do.	5	do.
do.	12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s. 0⅛d.	"
3 "	2s. 0⅛d.	"
2 "	2s. 0⅛d.	"
1 "	2s. 0⅛d.	"
On Demand	2s. 0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અૅંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

दि इंडियेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.

London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain	... 4	per cent.
3 "	... 5	"
9 "	... 6	"
12 "	... 8	"

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0⅛d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11⅞d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. Stearns, Esq. *Chairman.* | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq., | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" On demand	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s. 0⅛d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 3	do.	....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 2	do.	....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 1	do.	....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
	On demand	....	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland	do.	}	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland	do.	}		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		}	1s. 11⅞d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in Head India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
3 do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
2 do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
1 do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાન ચાઇના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बाक अफ हीदुसदान, चाइना, यन जापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunnald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent.	per annum.
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

* Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Manekjee Wadia, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. Brodie, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s.	1d.	per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
Demand.		2s.	0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			7	per cent.	per annum.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st May 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ..	..at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do. ..	..at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
3 do. ..	..at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
2 do. ..	..at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
1 do. ..	..at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
On demand	..at 2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	..at 1s.	11⅞d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1⅛d.	per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 "	at 2s. 1d.	"
Do. " Demand	} 2s. 0⅛d.	"
Do. Scotland "	}	
Do. Ireland "	}	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	2s. 0⅛d.	"

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight...................... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 4th May 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, combined, fitted up for ladies' or gentlemen's travelling purposes; best cut bottles silvered tops; best quality Cutlery, Brushes, etc., Russia or Morocco cases, gilt handles and corners, suitable for presentation, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.

Rs. 10 each—Cash.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COPYING Presses, Letter and Foolscap sizes, with stand, copying books, water pan and rush, of paper, etc., copying ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. SOUNDY & Co.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.—Some beautiful sweet-toned Instruments by the best makers, with a good Selection of the best Airs. Full particulars, with names of Tunes played by each Instrument, furnished to intending purchasers, on application, or by post.

7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each. SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

DAK BHANGY or PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing up to EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TOLAS.—Solid Brass Machine and Weights complete, on a Walnut-wood Stand. Where accuracy in weighing any kind of goods, dak bhangy parcels, or other packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 tolas. Net cash price Rs. 10.

7 and 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret
Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Wait for the End. A Story. By Mark Lemon	4	8
Dictionary of British Indian Dates	2	12
Carpenter's Comprehensive Dictionary of English Synonyms	2	0
Kent's Commentary on International Law, revised with notes and cases brought down to the present time. Edited by J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Barrister at Law, &c.	12	0
Rankine's Manual of Applied Mechanics. 3rd edn. '64	9	8
The Lady with the Golden Hair. By A. Dumas ...	1	8
Barrington. By Charles Lever	1	8
The Three Fenian Brothers. By an Irishman ...	0	12
The Royal Elizabethan Book of Fate	3	12
The Treasury of Geography, corrected to date, 1866	7	8
Broom's Constitutional Law, viewed in relation to Common Law. New Edn. 1866	24	0
Quain's Anatomy. Part II. The Heart, Blood Vessels, &c., &c. Illustrated. By Sharpey, Thomson, and Cleland	8	0
Captain Castagnette: his surprising, almost incredible, adventures...	3	12
Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania, Native Flowers, Berries and Insects, drawn from life. Illustrated in verse and brightly described. By Louisa Anne Meredith. (A very handsomely got up book)	35	0
The Smoker's Text-Book. By J. Hamer	2	0
A Son of the Soil. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.) ...	15	12
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Corrected to Feb '66.	12	0
The Wreck of the *London*	0	12
The Demons of the Sea. By W. S. Hayward ...	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter, and other tales	1	8
Marietta: a novel. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1 N. S., with Patterns	5	12
Ditto Supplement, bound.	8	0
Orthopraxy; the Mechanical treatment of deformities, &c. of the Human Frame. By H. H. Bigg ...	7	8
Artemus Ward; his book	0	12
———— among the Mormons	0	12
Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church, 2 vols ...	24	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion	3	12
Nursery Rhymes, new and old...	3	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate.	0	8
Plays—[illegible] Female. Cool as a Cucumber.		
Practi[illegible] Each...	0	8
Our Farm [illegible]res, &c	0	12
Dictionary [illegible]nts, complete in 1 vol. ...	5	12
Born Again[illegible] Winslow	2	0
Tennyson's In Memoriam	4	8
————Idylls of the King	5	4
————Enoch Arden	4	8
————The Princess	3	12
————Poems	6	12
Picture Scrap Book for Children	6	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Davis on Flexions of the Uterus	2	0
A Barrister's Every Man's Own Lawyer	5	0
Field Day and Sham Fight (in box)	10	0
Miniature Drill (in box)...	5	0
The true history of a little ragamuffin. By author of "A Night in a Workhouse"	8	0
An examination of Mr. J. S. Mill's Philosophy; being a defence of fundamental truth. By Jas. M'Cosh, LL.D...	5	12
Traits of American Humour, by native authors. Edited by author of Sam Slick	3	12
Gilbart's Lectures and Essays (Vol. V. of the series)	11	4
The Year Book of Facts, 1866	3	12
Odds and Ends. Sketches of Highland Character, &c.	3	8
Fairy Realm. A collection of the favourite old tales, illustrated by the pencil of Gustave Doré. Told in verse by Tom Hood	15	12
Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell	0	12
My Lady Ludlow, and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell	2	0
A Woman's Ransom. By author of "Grandmother's Money"	1	8
Walkinghame's Tutor's Assistant	0	12
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	6	4
Articles of War—European troops, 1865	3	0
Murray's Grammar, large edition	2	4
Child's Guide to Knowledge	2	0
Tate's Mechanics...	1	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book	2	4
Chamber's Standard Reading Book I...	0	4
———— ———— II... ...	0	6
———— ———— III... ...	0	8
———— ———— V... ...	1	0
———— ———— VI... ...	1	4
French in a Fortnight without the aid of a master...	0	8
Dickins's Hard Times (Green cloth edn.)	2	12
Bannatyne's Examination book for Lieutenancy ...	3	12
———— ———— Captaincy	4	8
London Society, Christmas Number, 1865	0	12
Once a Week, ditto	0	6
The Competition Walla. By G. O. Trevelyan ...	4	8
Infantry Sword Exercise.	0	8
Cavalry Ditto	0	12
Regulations applicable to the European Officer in India, 3 Parts. Published by Authority: Part I. Rs. 3½, Part II. Rs. 8, Part III. Rs. 5¾	17	8
Bannatyne's Royal Warrants, Circulars, General Orders, and Memoranda, by the War Office and Horse Guards, Aug. 1856 to July 1864	12	0
Waterloo: a story of the Hundred Days	4	8
The Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated edn	8	0
Cox's Companion to the Family Medicine Chest ...	2	4
The Young Duchess. By Reynolds	4	12
The Merchant's & Shipmaster's Ready Calculator...	6	0
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, 1865	9	8
Druitt's Surgeon's ditto	9	8
Shakespeare's Complete Works. 2 vols. (Nimmo's beautifully printed edn.)	7	8
The Spectator. With Notes. 2 vols.	7	8
Nuttall's Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary... ...	0	12
Routledge's Diamond Dictionary of the English Language	1	0
Etiquette for Ladies	0	12
Sims's Treatise on Mathematical Instruments ...	4	8
Critical and Historical Essays by Lord Macaulay. 2 vols.	6	0
Lord Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings	3	8
Henry Dunbar: the story of an outcast. By Miss Braddon	4	8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases. 18th edn.	8	0
A Guide to the Law. By E. Reynolds, Barrister ...	2	12
The Arabian Nights. Illustrated edn.	5	12
The Decameron; or ten days' entertainment. By Boccaccio...	2	12
The Complete Works of Oliver Goldsmith. With Memoir by W. Spalding. Illustrated Edn. ...	6	0
Garrod's Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics	8	0
Waring's Manual of Practical Therapeutics. 2nd Edn. '65	9	8
Royle's ditto 4th Edn. 1865	9	8
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports. 6th Edn. '63 ...	8	0
C. Morrison's Practical Book-keeping. 9th Edn, '62...	6	0
Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man. By Dr. T. Reid, F. R. S.	4	8
100 Exercises, Studies, and Extracts, for the Violin...	1	2
25 Caprices or Studies for ditto. By Rode	1	2
Bellini's Norma, complete for the Violin	1	2
100 Dances for the Flute	0	12
Mackney's 100 Negro Songs, words and music ...	0	12
120 Songs of Ireland, words and music	0	12
The Bengallee Baboo. Song written by J. O. Pierce. Sung by Dave Carson...	2	0

28th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

Two first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by W. and T. Thorn, and Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canbody Ditto, by T. Harton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.

One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*

A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox, and hind seat, to it with lamps. A neat, commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

A set of very best covered Buckles, single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1¼ yard thong.

Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of Two Gentlemen.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital —One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

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Secretary.	
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The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gueyraud ... ... at " 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry	do.	
Port	do.	
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	Rs. 40
Do. do. do.	"	"	" 30
SHERRY, good	"	"	" 30
Do. pale	"	"	" 25
Do. do.	"	"	" 18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	"	"	" 26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	" 22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	" 18
TENT WINE	"	"	" 29
BRANDY, Pale	"	"	" 36
Do. do.	"	"	" 26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	" 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	" 36
do.		pts.	" 16
Noyeau		qts.	" 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret		qts.	" 21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.		pts.	" 8
Breakfast... Do.		qts.	" 12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA	" "	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad	" "	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	" "	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	" "	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	" "	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. " Do.		40
Do. " a Crown		30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		41
Do. do. Pints		20
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..		36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal		20
Do. Superior Still Green Seal		40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		30
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

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BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

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W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot, & Co.
Calcutta	" Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.
Hong Kong	" Dent & Co.
Shanghai	" Dent & Co.
Mauritius	" Blyth & Co.
Melbourne	" Dalgety & Co.
Launceston	" Du Croz & Co.
Hobart Town	" Mr. Lavington Roope.
Adelaide	" Elder & Co.
Sydney	" Fanning Griffiths & Co.
Dunedin	" Dalgety Rattray & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Redemption from Disease.—The hidden cause, the unsuspected source, of many a wasting sickness and failing strength have been developed by these admirable Pills, and the application of the Ointment to the malady thus discovered has rescued many valuable lives from a continued torture and premature end. Piles, in all the many forms under which they afflict mankind, such as fistulas, strictures, inflammations, ulcerations, internal, external, recent or chronic, are thus safely and speedily brought to a state of ease, and thence conducted to lasting cure. Both Ointment and Pills are innocent in composition; both are healing, purifying, and comforting; both are gentle in operation, and assist each other, ever helping, never harming Nature's acknowledged laws.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, to close an account, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

Gents Soft Merino Shirts		11	doz.
Do. do. do.		21	do.
Do. White do. do.		43	do.
White Cotton do.		17	do.
Do Cotton Drawers		30	do.
Best Merino Socks		161	do.
Girls' Stockings		40	do.
Braces		200	do.
Earthenware Copeland's Table Plates		170	do.
Soup	do.	110	do.
Cheese	do.	77	do.
Cups and Saucers of sizes		72	do.

STATIONERY.

Superfine large Bank Post Overland Paper,	137	Reams.
Do. do. Commercial Post Paper	185	do.
Do. do. Bank Letter Paper	74	do.
Highly finished Note Paper	250	do.

Also, on the same date, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, comprising Round and Dining Tables, Blackwood and Jackwood Cots, Sofas, Pier Tables, a small invoice of Clocks, &c., &c.

And at 1 P. M., any Carriages and Horses offering.

ON COMMISSION.

Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended; a very small quantity now left.

Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order. JOHNSTON & Co.

Church Gate Street, 5th May 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

12 Bales	600	pieces Grey Shirtings,	8¼ lbs., 39 in.
6 "	300	"	7 lbs.
3 "	150	"	7 and 8 lbs.
5 "	250	"	7 6/16, 8¼ and 9 2/16 lbs.
18 "	900	"	6 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of Roognath Gopaldass, and order of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.:—

F E } 5 Bales 1500 lbs. No. 30 Water Twist, 480-491,
G } 503, 513, 528.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WINES, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT "SOMERSET HOUSE," BREACH CANDY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 8th, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction the very valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Wines, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of JAMES FRASER HORE, Esq., proceeding to Europe, at his residence, "Somerset House," Breach Candy; the same comprises a very handsome blue and gold Dinner Service for 24 persons, a set of very rich flowered Glass Ware for 24 persons, with Ruby Hock Glasses, Ice Plates, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, &c., to match, also a set of rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware for 12, with green Hock Glasses, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, Water Goglets, Pickle Jars, Fruit Dishes, Celery Vases, Sugar Basins, &c., Plated Ware, best Cutlery for 48 and 12 persons respectively, by Lund and Harrison Brother and Louson, elaborately open carved Blackwood Furniture, such as half round Pier Tables, Circular, Oval, Writing, Sofa and other Tables, Round Dining Do., a set of ditto in four pieces, and one centre ditto, Camp ditto, Sideboard, Dumb Waiters, Conversation and half-backed Couches, Music Stand, Convertible Ottoman forming two Sofas and two Chairs, Easy, Priedieu, Drawingroom, China Japanned and American Chairs, Chiffoniers, single, double and four light Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, Bronze double light Wall Shades and Table Lamps, a handsome Brussel Carpet, large Teapoys, Horned Hat-stand, Screens, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, an excellent going Ormolu Clock, English Walnutwood Drawing-room Chairs and Music Stool, a handsome Ivory inlaid Round Table, Whatnot Sittee, Book Shelves, Table Ornaments, two large four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Wardrobes, single and double Washing Tables, Dressing Tables, English Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Gown Stands, Chests of Drawers, a Chubb's Treasure Chest, about 40 dozen of very choice and superior Sherry, also Brandy, Champagne, Claret, &c., a small assortment of fine Oilmanstores, a collection of choice Plants, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c, &c.

AT 1 P. M., on the first day of the sale,

An excellent English-built four-seated Sociable with glass enclosures, by "Edwin Kesterton," of Long Acre. An elegant English-built four-seated Circular glass fronted Brougham, by ditto. A very handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, by Lewis of Salisbury. A pair of handsome Grey high caste Arab Carriage Horses; and a pair of fast trotting serviceable Bay Arab ditto. Sets of double plated Harness, Saddle and Bridle, by Peat of London, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM, HORSES, &c., AT THE MOUNT, MAZAGON.

On THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Brougham, Horses, &c., of the late HENRY BROOKS, Esq., at his late residence at the Mount, Mazagon; the same comprises rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, very handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Services, a set of best Plated Dish Covers, containing 6 pairs of Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, Tea Tray, Salvers, Tea Set, Bread Basket, branched and other Candlesticks, a set of best Plated Spoons and Forks in case for 12, handsome Fruit Knives and Forks in case for 12 persons, a case of superior Cutlery, elegantly carved Blackwood open-worked Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Sofa, Card, Work, Writing Chess, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Drawing-room, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, Reclining and other Chairs, a set of Dining ditto in 4 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Watnots, Hat and Music Stands, Dumb Waiter, large four-Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, handsome Carpets, Hanging Argand side and centre Lamps, Pictures, a splendid Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich Table Ornaments, Vases, Books, Plants, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An excellent and roomy four-seated English-built Brougham, by "Startin and Mackenzie," with a pair of handsome fast going Horses and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday next, the 7th instant.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, towards the end of May, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm. Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.

One Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons. To be seen at the General Financial Office, Bell Lane.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th May 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Pranlal Mathuradass, Esq., Agent Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at the Share Bazaar, near the Chartered Mercantile Bank, at 1 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Shares, on account and risk of Bhoorashaw Girdhurlal, viz.:—

18 Shares in the Bank of India. Two receipts, viz., one for 12 Shares dated the 12th October 1864, and another receipt for 6 Shares dated the 12th October 1865.

12 Shares in the Bank of India Second Issues. Two receipts, viz., one receipt for 8 Shares dated the 12th October 1864, and another receipt for 4 Shares dated the 12th October 1865.

7 Shares of the Royal Bank of India Second Issues. A receipt dated the 11th October 1865.

40 Shares of the Central Bank of India as follows:—

20 Shares numbered 2404 to 2413, 1580 to 1585, 7431 to 7436, and 18880.

20 Shares Second Issue numbered 35776 to 35785, 29392 to 29401.

55 Shares of the Royal Bank of India, numbered 24961 to 24970, 18061 to 18075, 7876 to 7885, 226 to 235, 24171 to 24180.

TERMS CASH.

TO BE LET,

An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Ocmerkhaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well and waterpipes of Vehar Water, and good convenient premises for a family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 8th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF MALWA OPIUM.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Hujareemull Chunderbhan, by order of Marwaree Rugoonath Jaganath:—

25 Chests Malwa Opium.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware of a gentleman leaving India, consisting of Cut Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, Plated Ware, Sofa, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Round, Pier, Sofa and Dining Tables, Camp Cots, Bedsteads, Screen, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Chiffoniers, Easy, Drawingroom and Dressing-room Chairs, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, a nearly new Cottage Pianoforte, &c. &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF TUCKER'S LAMPS.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of very elegant Tucker's Lamps, consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 light Hanging Lustres; also single light Hanging and Table Lamps.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that Purshotum Muncharam, will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of April 18 4, and made between Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry of the one part, and Govindram Bhawanee, the Agent of the said Purshotum Muncharam of the other part, sell by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. the Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan, at the premises, on SATURDAY the 12th day of May next, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or garden ground, with the messuage or bungalow, stable, tenements, hereditaments and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, situate at the Mount Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1416 5/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West and North sides thereof and partly on the East side by the garden and vacant ground lately belonging to the Estate of Soonabaee, the daughter of late Heerjee Jewanjee, deceased, but now forming the ground of the Albert and Victoria Museum, and on towards the South and partly on the East side by the public road leading to the property called the Mount, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4.

Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained by applying to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. or at the Office of the undersigned.

W. H. THACKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

TEAK LOGS, FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN AND BORNEO HARDWOOD TIMBER, JARRAH, MAHOGANY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex *Devonshire, Impulse,* and *Beatrice,* consisting of Teak Logs, first class Australian and Borneo Hardwood Timber, Scantlings, Cuttings and Rafters.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specifications of each lot will be published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there.

On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee:—
104 logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
545 ditto ditto.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

Two pieces of vacant ground, near the Race Course, containing 38,540 square yards.

A piece of ground at Colaba for Storing Cotton, containing 1,666 square yards.

A piece of ground with Stables thereon, situate in Modee Street, Fort, containing 401 square yards.

A piece of ground with Stables thereon, situate near Beef Market, containing 817 square yards.

Two pieces of vacant ground, situate at Parell, containing 14,101 square yards.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)

28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1½ to 5 inches thick.
63 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.

Bombay, 8th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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